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# Soldier-Vote Threat Seen; Army-Goods Output Lags; Hungary Dissolves Unions

**The World's Day—July 12, 1944**

### Boston: Recount Seen Threat to Soldier Vote

**A serious threat** to smooth operation of the machinery set up to enable absentee voting by Massachusetts servicemen was seen today in the prospects of a state-wide recount of Republican votes cast for State Treasurer. Laurence Curtis lost the Treasurer nomination to Fred J. Burrell by 288 votes, according to an unofficial tabulation of returns. [Page 2.]

**Despite a Navy Department "return-to-work" order**, about 1,000 civilian craftsmen out of 3,000 remained idle today at the advance Naval base depot, Davisville, R. I., and Navy executives said that Seabees in training were substituting in some instances to keep supplies moving overseas. [Page 2.]

### Washington: Output of Army Equipment Lags

**Production of Army equipment** was $400,000,000 behind schedule in the second quarter of this year, Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told a news conference. Representing an 8 per cent lag, the items behind schedule included 155-mm. guns, medium tanks, tank destroyers, bulldozers, heavy trucks, and field wire.

**Secretary of State Cordell Hull** expressed gratification at the quashing of an attempted revolt in Colombia, a nation which he said "freely carries out the will of its people."

**Carlton Hayes,** Ambassador to Spain, who left Madrid last week, arrived for State Department consultation. After his stay here, he will return to Spain, where he has been stationed for two years, the State Department previously announced.

### In Europe: Hungary Dissolves Trade Unions

**Hungary has ordered dissolution of trade unions** and has provided for a unified workers organization patterned after the German model, the Budapest Radio said. Hungarian radiocasts also announced that children up to the age of 14 were to be evacuated from Budapest and other industrial cities.

**Postal service** between Cherbourg and several neighboring liberated towns and municipalities has been restored, the Brazzaville Radio said, quoting an announcement from the Commissioner for the Postal Service in Liberated Territories.

**Sabotage continues in Denmark** with the destruction of a large gasoline dump in the port of Aarhus, the Danish Home Radio reported.

**From internment in Germany,** 434 British subjects are due to arrive in Lisbon, Portugal, on July 14 to be exchanged for a similar number of Germans who have arrived from Africa aboard the Drottningholm.

**A new credit vote** of $4,000,000,000 to defray war and other expenditures for between two and three months will be asked in Parliament by the British Government. Since the financial year began April 1, up to $12,000,000,000 has been asked for in credit votes including this latest one.

### National: First Report Near at Monetary Parley

**Delegates to the United Nations Monetary Conference** at Bretton Woods, N. H., neared their first official report as a committee work on the proposed $8,000,000,000-plus fund to stabilize currency was practically completed. [Financial Page.]

**With a shortage of 5,000 workers** in the Los Angeles area, the Pacific Coast aircraft industry needs 30,000 more workers, according to Brig. Gen. Frederick M. Hopkins, Jr., Chief of the AAF Resources Division, who spoke at a contract termination conference in Los Angeles. The rubber industry, which he said is second only to aircraft in importance, faces a critical help shortage, too.

**Eric Johnston,** President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, returned in an Army transport plane from an eight-weeks visit in Russia. He arrived in New York accompanied by William L. White, Editor of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, and Joyce O'Hara, Mr. Johnston's assistant.

**Avoidance** of the use of "racial clichés and caricatures for comedy purposes" was pledged by Local 6, American Guild of Variety Artists, American Federation of Labor, in Philadelphia.

### Americas: Last Nazi Officials Leave Continent

**The last official German representatives** in the Western Hemisphere left Buenos Aires, Argentina, for Europe. An Argentine ship bound for Lisbon, Portugal, took among its passengers 125 Germans, including Embassy and consular officials, families, and servants.

### Japan: Tojo Orders Fire-Engine Output Rushed

**Premier Hideki Tojo** has ordered the acceleration of the production of air-defense fire engines because of "the acute situation that has developed," the Tokyo Radio announced.

## *Drive to Gather Milkweed On; It's Needed for the 'Mae Wests'*

"Farmer, spare those milkweeds!"

No joking! That's the slogan this year in New Hampshire and Vermont and 19 other States of the Union where the plants grow in volume.

War has elevated this roadside "bum"—formerly one of the nation's most despised of windwafted weeds—to the status of a critically needed material for making "Mae West" life jackets.

Japan, occupying Java, long ago cut off our principal supply of kapok which was formerly used in the life jackets. But physical scientists have discovered that milkweed floss is an excellent substitute for kapok because it is sufficiently waterproof and supplies the necessary buoyancy.

Two million pounds of floss must be gathered from the nation's idle pastures and roadsides this year to make the 1,200,000 life jackets deemed necessary by the military.

And a pound of floss is still no lighter than a pound of lead.

Now is the time to locate stands of milkweed and to make plans for gathering the pods in the fall, State Milkweed Committees remind boys and girls who are expected to help in the program to collect the floss.

The best stands of the plant are usually found in idle fields, pastures and orchards and along the roadsides, fence-rows and stream banks. Milkweed plants easily can be located at this time of the summer because they are generally much taller than grass and other plants in the vicinity. Those growing on waste land which will not be mowed offer the surest supply. However, some farmers may be willing to put off cutting fields where milkweed is growing if they are sure that some local boy or girl will pick the pods before the seeds scatter willy-nilly.

County U. S. D. A. war boards will supply bags for carrying the nimble seed parachutes. One bag holds enough floss to fill two lifebelts, and 20 cents a bag will be paid for picking and drying the pods.

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### Weather Predictions

**Clear—Cooler**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

### *Argentine Crisis: Chile in Key Role*

**Chile's position assumes increasing importance in South American diplomacy as the United States and other American countries prepare to deal more vigorously with Argentine fascism.**

**Conrado Rios Gallardo, Chilean Ambassador in Buenos Aires, flew home to Santiago when Ambassador Norman Armour was recalled to Washington.**

**What have been effects of North American diplomacy in the steady worsening of South American relations? See "Uncensored South America," First Page, Second Section.**

## Boston Shows Port's Future Up to All N. E.

**By Leon V. Stone**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Loyalty to the port of Boston by all New England together with Boston ownership and operation of steamship lines are outstanding needs if this port is to enjoy its place in the sun of postwar world trade.

This, in effect, is the opinion of the Boston Port Authority, expressed in its fifteenth annual report, made public today.

Re-development of domestic shipping to and from Boston was anticipated by the Authority, pointing out that the "continued prosperity of New England industry is greatly dependent upon the most economical flow of traffic that can be obtained."

New England receivers and shippers have been disinterested in the port for many years now, declared the report. "Their sympathetic and actual co-operation must be obtained in the future if this port is to prosper. Other sections of the country are fiercely loyal to their own ports, to wit, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Mobile, and Houston, to mention but a few."

**Lack of Export Cargo**

Lack of a sufficient quantity of export cargo through Boston, was seen by the Authority as the "one factor which has stood in the way of the Port's development."

This factor has been caused by lack of services, lack of local ownership of steamship lines, lack of interest on the part of the New England exporter, and lack of adequate and consistent salesmanship of the port, the report averred.

"One reason for the lack of services in the past was due to the fact that ships made Boston the first port-of-call inbound from foreign ports, then proceeded to ports to the south to complete discharge and to load direct for foreign ports," the report continued. "This

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## Afrika Korps Veterans Ease Labor Shortage on Cape Cod

**By R. Stafford Derby**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., July 13—Tanned, rugged German soldiers from the battle-scarred Afrika Korps are in the prisoner-of-war stockade here under strict but fair discipline, making available a labor pool for use on camp projects and in Cape Cod agriculture, relieving the manpower shortage of the area.

These prisoners are Nazis, according to Lieut. Col. Victor W. Phelps, commanding officer of the P. O. W. camp, who conducted the first group of correspondents to be allowed in the stockade on an unannounced inspection.

Rules of the Geneva Convention of 1929 govern the treatment of prisoners. "Firm, fair, and impartial," is the way the local situation is characterized by Colonel Phelps. This bears out a War Department statement that "prisoners should be treated humanely and fairly, as soldiers of an opposing army and not as criminals."

**Deeds Tell the Story**

Official attempts to Americanize the prisoners are not allowed by convention rules, said Colonel Phelps, who added, with a smile, "These men are not 'dumb' and can learn Americanization through the fair treatment they are getting and the contacts they have with American life in their work and reading." Works, not words, are the teacher in this class.

Working parties of the prisoners, under armed guard escorts, were returning to their barracks as Colonel Phelps started a tour of the stockade. The buildings, area and facilities are identical with those provided for the same number of American troops. There is one addition, however, as the Nazis do their own laundry in a building where set tubs and washing facilities are provided.

First stop was the Canteen, which was immaculately clean, as were all the buildings. Signs listed the goods or services which the Germans could buy with the 10-cent canteen check allowance given to all daily.

**Ice Cream Soda Tops**

Most popular, according to an American soldier on duty, is "Eis krem Sodas—10c—flavors Schokolade, Erdbeere, and Vanille."

Stocks are continually checked so that no critical item will be stored that might detract from the civilian supply. The office of the spokesman, or "Lagersprecher," for the prisoners is in the canteen.

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### Waste Paper Collections

**Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.**

**Watertown—Sunday.**
**Medfield—Sunday.**
**Lynn—Sunday.**
**Bourne—Sunday.**
**Buzzards Bay—Sunday.**
**Monument Beach—Sunday.**
**Pocasset—Sunday.**
**Cataumet—Sunday**
**Sagamore—Sunday.**

# Nazis Start General Retreat in Poland; 1,000 Bombers Hit Munich Third Day; Russians Closing Grip on Baltic States

Associated Press

**Evacuation of London Children**

**Labeled with large tags and carrying their possessions in handbags, these London children, part of some 15,000 which have been moved from the range of German robot rocket bombs, are shown standing on a railroad platform ready for evacuation.**

## U. S. and Mexico to Unite On Hemispheric Security

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 13—Important steps to push the economic development of Mexico—for the benefit not only of that country but of the United States as well—have been planned.

In a joint American-Mexican statement issued in Washington, the two countries announced a scheme to step up Mexico's ship and rail transportation facilities. This scheme will not only boost Mexico's shipment of war materials to the United States but will also strengthen that country economically, something which Washington believes will directly benefit America.

This announcement was made last night as Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, left Washington for Mexico City after a visit which he and Secretary of State Cordell Hull said found them "in complete accord on all questions discussed."

"We agree," the two statesmen continued, "that the inter-American Co-operative system has proved of the utmost importance to the safety and security of this hemisphere and that it should be developed and expanded now and in the future for the continuing requirements of the present world crisis as well as for the needs of the postwar era. The exemplary co-operation which we have maintained during the war, we are determined to maintain during the peace."

**Agree on Railroad Needs**

The joint statement shows that the two governments consider the question of bettering Mexico's rail facilities to be of first importance. It says:

"The Mexican railway transportation system, which had little margin to handle more than peacetime needs, has increased enormously the volume of its traffic. It has succeeded in moving without delay to the United States Mexico's vast output of strategic raw materials. This achievement has been the result of co-operative arrangements between the two countries whereby the United States furnished Mexico with technical advice and certain emergency equipment and supplies.

"To maintain the level of current operations during the war period such additional technical assistance as may be necessary will be furnished to Mexico and also as soon as possible additional equipment and supplies. Moreover, to the limit of our wartime ability, every effort shall be made by the United States to continue to provide transportation facilities for the movement of essential goods to Mexico, while Mexico will make every effort, on her part, to reduce the strain on

*Continued on Page 9, Column 7*

## Oil Conference May Set Pace For Other Postwar Problems

**By Joseph G. Harrison**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 13 — Oil may be the first of the world's big postwar problems to be solved. At least, the size and importance of the American and British delegations to the forthcoming Petroleum Conference in Washington indicates that these two countries are going to make every effort to settle the difficulties surrounding this increasingly important commodity.

As announced last night, the United States delegation will contain a number of Cabinet members and highly-placed specialists, while the British group will match it in importance man-for-man.

Although the State Department announcement does no more than tell us that petroleum negotiations between the two countries will be resumed shortly, London and Washington must consider the Conference's chances to be good if they are willing to pledge the time and efforts of such an array of government leaders.

Heading the American Committee as Chairman is Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes as Vice-Chairman. On the Committee are Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal; Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson; Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley; Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies;

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### *Lost Dog 'Phones'— Funny but Not Phony*

LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP) — Two women complained to Police Sergeant Cecil Baker that a dog was in their car and wouldn't get out. Sergeant Baker removed the dog, found a tag with the name of Alvin Fay, whom the Sergeant telephoned.

"Put the dog on the phone," Mr. Fay said, "and I'll talk to him."

The "sarge" was dubious but obeyed.

"What are you doing up there, Pat?" Mr. Fay admonished. "Get right on home."

The dog went directly to Mr. Fay's residence

### *Tube Sleepers Of London Get New Quarters*

**NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The King and Queen of England saw a robot bomb shot down a short distance from where they were standing during a visit to an ack-ack emplacement, the BBC stated in a broadcast recorded by NBC.**

**Their Majesties were visiting the antiaircraft battery when a robot bomb sputtered overhead. The ack-ack blazed away and the bomb continued on its course until a fighter plane dashing out of a cloud bank detonated the missile with a burst of its gun.**

**By Melita Spraggs**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 13 — Sixteen thousand of London's tube-platform sleepers last night slept further underground in deeper shelters—well-equipped and clean, where no sound of flying bombs penetrates.

Subway trains which ran alongside the platforms, which were their dormitories before, now run over their heads. But these trains cease at midnight.

Guests at these new shelters to whom I talked this morning were appreciative of the quiet and comparative safety of their new ac-

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**Soviet not expected to give up long-sought sea outlets in Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania.**

**By J. Emlyn Williams**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 13—Five Russian armies sweeping speedily toward the Baltic states and East Prussia along a 500-mile front have compelled the German High Command to do all possible to shorten its line and awakens interest here in the future of these countries.

Russian generals feel themselves masters of the situation and are able to strike wherever they choose. The Germans already are showing signs of disorganization and growing uncertainty concerning the next possible Russian moves, which they are powerless to check effectively.

Despite the serious consequences of the retreat, it is assumed here that the Germans will do all possible to withdraw with a minimum of loss.

**Huge Attacking Forces**

The Russians, however, are exerting all pressure to prevent it by the employment of big attacking forces and guerrillas behind the German lines.

Under these conditions, the problem of the future of the Baltic states and East Prussia is being discussed here and in neutral countries.

The British Government was asked yesterday in the House of Commons concerning the future of East Prussia after the German defeat — particularly whether it would be divided between Poland and Russia. It answered through Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that it had taken no final decisions regarding future territorial arrangements in Europe.

Such has been the British Government's attitude throughout the war — to wait until the peace treaties.

**Future Settled Already?**

On the other hand, there is a large body of opinion here which assumes that the future of both the Baltic States and East Prussia is settled already—de facto if not de jure. Few persons, for example, imagine Russia will be willing to forgo the incorporation of the Baltic States within its own territory, not only because it will be their conqueror but also because reincorporation of these small states would mean a Soviet outlet to the Baltic Sea through the ports of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Thereby it would achieve a long-desired aim of Russian policy.

Comparisons of the Baltic states under German and Soviet rule are appearing nowadays in the neutral press. Regarding conditions under German domination, the Gazette de Lausanne writes that the Balts were disillusioned when they discovered that the

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**Russian Army breaks through Nazi line; Americans go ahead in Normandy.**

**By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor**

*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

German troops have begun a general retreat along the borders of Poland's Government-General, the German Radio said today.

The announcement added Soviet tanks had broken through the "thin German security line" west of Baranowicze.

It came as fast-moving Russian advance guards moved to within 30 miles of the East Prussian border.

Germans are not concealing the seriousness of the situation. One broadcast, recorded by Reuter and apparently given out by the German Forces Radio, said: "The situation is serious. Russian flood is surging against our eastern frontier. Terror grips the heart of many of our people at home."

Another German radiocast explained that withdrawal to a new line had become necessary.

A new advance, under Gen. Andrei Yeremenko in the north, covered 25 miles in two days, capturing Idritsa and pushing on to within 18 miles of the Latvian frontier.

Farther south, Marshal Rokossovsky had come within 50 miles of Bialystok, the great German stronghold and communications center midway between Wilno and Warsaw.

Where the Germans can expect to establish a new line short of the Danzig-Warsaw-Carpathian line along the Vistula is not clear, since the Baltic territory is consistently flat. It is possible therefore, that the next few weeks may see the withdrawal of the Germans from all the Baltic States.

While events were on a much smaller scale in Normandy, Allied headquarters stated American troops had made gains around Carentan at the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula. At St. Lô, they still were fighting within a mile and a half of this city that dominates the main roads of Central Normandy. Around Caen, heavy fighting continued without much change of position.

In the air, 1,000 American Fortresses and Liberators continued the heavy attacks on Munich for the third successive day—9,000 tons of bombs altogether—which made Munich one of the most intensively bombed cities. The object was apparently to disorganize supplies moving southward through Germany to the forces in Italy.

These last forces still maintained a stubborn defense against the Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies, although American troops, after heavy fighting, captured Lajatico, 12 miles from the Arno—the river of Florence. French forces captured San Donato, 25 miles southwest of that city.

In the Pacific, the long-drawn-out process of eliminating the Japanese from Northern New Guinea reached a new stage when the 45,000 Japanese trapped around Wewak by the landings at Aitape and Hollandia made an attempt to break out. Apparently heavy fighting is to be expected from this tropical island as General MacArthur's men come in contact with the main body of this force.

Fighting in Saipan, according to Admiral Nimitz's figures, has cost America 2,359 killed, 11,481 wounded, and 1,213 missing, as compared with 11,948 Japanese known to have been killed.

## Invasion Moves Yard by Yard Toward Final Grand Assault

**By Mallory Browne**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, July 13—Viewed in perspective against the European war as a whole, the Allied invasion beachhead presents two contradictory aspects.

Tactically, military operations now under way in Normandy add up to a somewhat disappointing picture of slow yard-by-yard progress along a 100-mile front. Nearly six weeks after D-Day, both American and British forces still are doing what best can be described as edging forward inch by inch so as to extend their toehold into a foothold which they then can build up into a jumping-off place for operations on a grand scale in France.

Strategically, on the contrary, taking into consideration air operations, the Allied front in France already is a major affair. Its pattern is plainly traced by the work of Allied bombers, which since D-Day have made a veritable battlefield not only of the beachhead but of the whole triangular segment of France enclosed between the Rivers Seine and Loire.

**Military Front in Air**

By their attacks on more than 300 bridges, 195 rail centers, and 96 airfields, the British and United States air forces have carried out regular campaigns against enemy communications in northeastern France, particularly Normandy and Brittany. When this is added to the work of sabotage of the French Underground resistance movement, it assumes the proportions of a military front.

These facts undoubtedly are being studied by Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, and his departmental mission now consulting British and American military political chiefs here in London. The question certainly is being taken up in these talks whether the invasion of France has gone as fast as it should have and whether it can now be speeded up.

Taking into account the handicap of abnormally bad weather over northeastern France, which has tended to nullify the Allied advantage of air supremacy, the verdict of most observers who have

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### *Guadalcanal 'Coral' Is Painted Macaroni*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 13 (AP) —Photographer's Mate Leroy Stephens of Charlotte came home yesterday and reported that natives on Guadalcanal rival the Yankee traders.

They're camera shy, don't want to pose, Mate Stephens said. But offer them a dollar or two and they'll scuffle to get before the lens.

For some time, Mate Stephens said, servicemen bought beautiful necklaces from the natives. But that flourishing business crashed in a hurry when a suspicious Marine's investigations disclosed that the "coral" of the necklaces was macaroni the natives had obtained from the Army and painted.

### Eastern Front:

Russian troops drove to a point within 30 miles of East Prussia in a 19-mile advance in the Suwalki area of western White Russia.

Suwalki itself is but 11 miles

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# Wellesley School Begins Industry Study Program

By Donald Messenger

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 13—With its first two-week period ending today a distinct success, the new Wellesley College School of Community Affairs began its second period, devoted to "Human Relations in Industry," with considerable enthusiasm. Some members left today after completing the first period, and were replaced by new arrivals. Others are staying on through.

At the school, so far, the plan of study worked out by the director, Dr. Margaret Mead, author and anthropologist, and Charles E. Hendry, sociologist and author, who has served as leader for the first period, has proved its practicability.

As explained by Mr. Hendry, it is essentially a system of "learning by doing." In studying the general subject of youth and intercultural relations, the group not only held discussions and visited settlement houses and other actual scenes of experiments in overcoming racial and other conflicts, but it got together with boys, girls, and their parents and teachers, who had been involved in actual cases of conflict.

Not until after such direct contacts, and efforts to help solve real problems, did the group headed by Mr. Hendry call in experts and lecturers to outline the main theories about such situations.

**Youth Projects**

Before leaving for Ontario to do some of the camping on which he has written various articles and books, Mr. Hendry, a native of Canada, but now an American citizen who has done much research work for the Boy Scouts of America among other projects with young people, discussed conclusions drawn from this research.

Scouts, he said, have always practiced the theory of the value of learning by doing. But if any one thing stands out in the study of benefits won by individual boys from Scouting and similar experience, it is that the most important thing of all is the warmth of the relationship between leaders and boys.

One feature of the Community Affairs School work under Mr. Hendry's leadership has been to invite different members of the group to put themselves in the place of some individual involved in a problem of racial conflict, and to answer questions from that individual's point of view. This, he said, not only helps all concerned to get the different viewpoints, through careful thinking, but it reveals some of the hidden prejudices and convictions of the man or woman who is playing the role.

**Will of People Essential**

Lecturing last night in Alumnae Hall to a big audience, for the Social Progress Institute, Dr. Vera Micheles Dean of the Foreign Policy Association said: "Some people feel that they can't start any international organization without some complicated constitution with some 25 atricles and 10 addenda and what not. But it is much more important to develop the will of peoples to act along this line than it is to set up any elaborate machinery. When the will is present, the way will open easily."

Present co-ordination of United Nations food supplies, armed forces, relief, and so on—with armies of different nations fighting together under the Combined Chiefs of Staff—has come about because of the will of the different nations that it should be done, Dr. Dean continued, and this co-operation points the way to similar spontaneously developed international organizations in peacetime.

Speaking of the Soviet Union, she said that "Russia prefers buffer states in the hand, to an international organization in the bush." But she added that as soon as an international organization approached the stage of reality, Russia would certainly support it.

At a Social Progress Institute meeting today, planning for support of next summer's session, the director, Miss Dorothy Hill, reported that two members of the Institute two years ago, one of them a Negro sailor and the other a soldier, and both in the South Pacific, had voluntarily sent subscriptions toward its expenses this year, with letters expressing appreciation for benefits they received from it themselves before entering the armed services.

## General Miles Inspects Guardsmen

By a Staff Photographer

**'Flying Squadron' Stands at Attention**

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the United States Army's First Service Command. At left—Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, Massachusetts Adjutant General, accompanies him entering Camp Chase, Hingham, summer encampment for the State Guard, as the "Flying Squadron" stands at attention.

# Backing of All N. E. Is Urged For Reviving Port of Boston

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could be overcome and must be overcome if we are to succeed.

"One method and probably the best would be for one or more steamship lines to be locally owned and operated at this port, which would have the effect of turning the ships around here—the owners encouraging all goods possible to move in and out of this port."

Stressing the fact that the financial success of ship operation is speedy turnaround, the Authority pointed out that modern, speedy ships now afloat or contemplated" will not fit in at piers constructed 40 or more years ago. Piers must be adequate, approaches widened and depth of water alongside increased. To what extent all this must be done is now receiving our intensive study.

**Return of Port Facilities**

Early return to commercial operation of port facilities now leased to the Government, once the war ends, was urged by the Authority. Also recommended was the early opening of some of the Government's own facilities to commercial operation "because these facilities are the most modern and best in the Port. Of the remaining facilities in the port, there are few adequate to handle the large speedy ships now afloat."

"We in New England raise no wool, cotton or hides, for example, but we transport the finished articles to distant points. So long as low inward rates are provided for raw materials and there are reasonable outlets for finished goods, New England will hold its industries. Water transportation offers the most economical form of transportation.

"While steamship lines in foreign trade serving the port cannot thrive on New England business alone, they cannot survive without it."

In conclusion the report, signed by Richard Parkhurst, Chairman on leave-of-absence; Francis J. O'Donnell, Acting Chairman, and the five members, said:

"There has never been a time when our responsibility to the port and community has been greater than it is now and we anticipate the continuing confidence and co-operation of all those to whom the well-being of the port of Boston—present and future—is of concern."

# More Dealers In Gasoline Face Inquiry

Cases of 12 more Eastern Massachusetts gasoline station operators, charged with possession of counterfeit "TT" coupons, will be heard by Hearing Commissioner of the Office of Price Administration at the Federal Building in Boston on Monday, July 17, at 10 a. m., Cornelius J. Moynihan, Regional OPA Enforcement Chief, announced today.

One thousand gasoline station operators in this area are involved in counterfeit "TT" black market operations, and their cases are being disposed of as fast as OPA Commissioners can hear the evidence, Mr. Moynihan added.

Yesterday, the OPA Hearing Commissioners suspended three Massachusetts gasoline dealers for as long as gasoline is rationed, and three others for periods of from one to five months, for possession of counterfeit "TT" coupons.

Suspended for as long as gasoline is rationed were: Walter J. Smith, operator of the Spring Hill Gas Station, 73 Summer Street, Somerville, effective July 20; Archie T. Sudhalter, operator of Sudhalter's Service Station, 25 Downing Avenue, Haverhill, effective July 11; Margos and Sarkis Bannaian, Ideal Service, Lafayette Highway, Salisbury, effective July 11.

Ernest B. Smith, 480 Amesbury Road, was suspended for five and one-half months, from July 15 to Dec. 31; J. Lowell Selig, 387 Main Street, Gloucester, was suspended for five months and 11 days, from July 20 to Dec. 31; and Arthur Pacquette, Pacquette's Tydol Service, 870 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., was suspended for one month from July 15 to Aug. 15.

## Weather Predictions

*By the U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Clear—Cooler**

**Boston and vicinity:** Clear and cooler tonight. Friday fair with moderate temperatures. Moderate winds diminishing to gentle tonight. Gentle winds Friday.

**Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Clear and cooler tonight. Fair Friday with moderate temperatures.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday 6:52 a. m., height 9.3 feet.
Friday 7:24 p. m., height 10.1 feet.

# 1,000 Bay State Auto Drivers Found Without $5 'Use Stamp'

Drivers of about 1,000 automobiles were found delinquent in failing to purchase the Federal $5 automobile "use tax" stamp which was required by law to be affixed to all motor vehicles by July 1, according to reports of 300 deputy collectors of Internal Revenue today.

For the past several days the deputies have been identifying motorcars found in parking places without the use stamp affixed. Yesterday an intensive drive was started by using red tags to insure compliance with the law. The deputies put the tags on all cars found yesterday without the stamp and are continuing to do so for an indefinite time throughout the entire State.

A total of more than 2,500 red tags were left on cars on the South Shore alone yesterday and on as many more in other parts of the State. Several hundred were on cars parked in the vicinity of the Fore River Shipyards. Investigation showed, however, that many of the operators had already purchased the stamp but had not affixed it in a visible place on the car.

In Boston about 500 cars were tagged on Wednesday at curbs in parking lots, and in the vicinity of ball parks; and a steady flow of autoists began reporting to offices of the Internal Revenue Service as early as yesterday afternoon, continuing all day today. The red tag is brought to the Office of Internal Revenue, a questionnaire is then filled out and signed, the motorist is required to buy a stamp and its number put on the red tag.

Meanwhile postal officials at Boston announced that 554,614 of the use stamps have been sold in Post Offices of Massachusetts up to and including yesterday. In addition 3,637 others were sold "over the counter" at the Boston headquarters of the Internal Revenue service.

# Boston Seen as Great Airport

Boston has a real opportunity to be a great port of international commerce, Harold Crary, Vice-President in charge of Traffic, United Air Lines, told a large gathering of members of the National Aeronautics Association at the Hotel Statler today.

Pointing out that in the days of the clipper ship, Boston was supreme, he declared that the Massachusetts capital is now in a position to attract the transatlantic operators.

"Boston could be the last point for departure and the United Air Lines is interested in competing with transatlantic business through the Boston gateway."

Mr. Crary predicted that the major air lines after the war will operate several types, including four-engined, 55-passenger, 300-miles-an-hour planes.

"With such planes, which will be available as soon as the aircraft plants can turn from bombers to transports, there will be three-hour service between Chicago and Boston. Flights will be so speedy," he continued, "that passengers leaving Boston at 9 o'clock in the morning can be in any major Pacific Coast city for dinner in the evening."

Warning against overoptimistic predictions on the role that airplanes will play after the war, Mr. Crary declared that the air lines are not going to put the steamships and railroads out of business, but will supplement those older and cheaper means of transportation.

"Airplanes after the war," he said, "will attract travelers and commodities which could pay a premium for speed. One effort of the air line is to still further reduce their fares, which are now approximately rail-Pullman fares," he said.

# 12 Bay State House Members Join One Senator in Defeat at Primaries

Twelve members of the Massachusetts House and one State Senator failed to gain renomination in the July 11 primary voting, it was disclosed today.

Most surprising upset was the defeat of Representative Charles A. Kelley, Worcester Democrat, oldest member of the House in point of service, who was defeated by William F. Troy of Worcester. Representative Kelley had been a member of the House continuously since 1917 except for one one-year term in 1920.

Other Representatives who failed to win renomination were Susan K. Donovan of East Boston, William P. McDermott of Mansfield, Cornelius E. Reddy of Fall River, Edward J. Grimley of Lawrence, James F. Tobin of Salem, Joseph L. Whiton of Quincy, Charles F. McCaffrey of Brockton, William F. Askin of Worcester, Octave Desmaris of Fall River, David J. Bresnahan (D) of Springfield and Vincent A. Mannering (D) of Boston.

Senator Maurice M. Goldman, who was elected two years ago as a Democrat, was defeated by City Councilor Charles I. Taylor in the Suffolk Sixth District. Senator Goldman, however, ran on the Republican ballot and was nominated on that ticket. The district, however, is overwhelmingly Democratic, and it appears doubtful if Senator Goldman can retain his Senate seat in the fall.

Several legislators in the armed forces were renominated. They were: Senators Sumner G. Whittier (R) of Everett, Senator Joseph L. Murphy (D) of Boston, Chester Dolan (D) of Jamaica Plain, Representative Patrick G. Sullivan (D) of Boston, and Representative Margolis (D) of Chelsea.

# Slightly Cooler; Drop in Humidity

Slightly cooler weather and much lower humidity were forecast for Boston tonight by the Weather Bureau. The lowest temperature tonight is expected to be about 62 degrees. Temperatures up to 1:30 p. m. today were lower than for the corresponding hours yesterday by 2 to 8 degrees.

At 1:30 p. m. the official thermometer registered 86 and the humidity was down to 47 per cent. At the same hour yesterday temperature was 88 and the humidity 58. The highest humidity reported today was 81 per cent at 9:30 a. m.

The hottest July 13 in the records of the local weather bureau occurred in 1894 when the temperature was 97 degrees; the coldest, in 1933, at 56.

# Events Around Greater Boston

**Friday**

"Daily Life in Egypt" will be the subject of the Story Hour for children at the Museum of Fine Arts at 10:30 a. m. and at 11 a. m. Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "French Arts Exhibition." Both are free to the public.

**Saturday**

Miss Alice Maginnis will speak on "Museum Treasures" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Stained Glass." Both are free to the public.

Matthew Lockhart, baritone, and Grace B. Davis, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

**Sunday**

Aurora Mauro-Cottone, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Mr. Dart will speak on "Chinese Paintings" at 3 p. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts and at 4 p. m. Mr. Bailey will talk on "European Paintings." Both are free to the public.

**Monday**

The opening of the Institute on Guidance and Personnel will be held in the Soden Building of Boston University at 8:30 a. m. The theme will be "Effective Guidance Practice for the War and Postwar," Dr. F. Wendell Yeo, co-ordinator.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 4**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

## Bay State Labor Parley

The annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will be held at Springfield, Aug. 7 to 12, it is announced.

## Taunton Boy Commended

Associated Press

**Sergeant Cited for Action in Normandy**

**Technical Sergeant Raymond F. Strojny of 8 Second Avenue, Taunton, Mass., here receives the congratulations of his commanding officer after Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had presented him with the Distinguished Service Cross which he is wearing. Sergeant Strojny earned his award in the battle for the Allied beachhead in Normandy**

# U. S. Now Mailing Tax Refund Checks

Refund checks to persons entitled to a return on their Federal income tax for last year, are now being sent out by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, of which Denis W. Delaney is Collector for Massachusetts.

About 8,000 servicemen who were serving with the armed forces during the entire taxable year have received refunds. Other taxpayers are being taken care of at the rate of 6,000 or 7,000 a day.

There are about 500,000 adjustments to be made so that it will be some time before all checks have been issued.

# Negro-White Schools Help Race Problem

Negro-white nursery schools offer their greatest stimulus to better race relations in the field of parent education, it was brought out last night during a panel discussion at the Nursery Training School of Boston.

Speakers agreed that youngsters of nursery-school age exhibit little if any race consciousness, and it is from their parents they get their first feeling of racial discrimination.

Teachers at the Ruggles Street Nursery School, which maintains a 50-50 ratio between Negroes and whites, feel that its greatest value in the field of race relations is to the young parents who become well acquainted while taking their children to and from school and attending parent association meetings.

Members of the panel included Miss Abigail Eliot, head of the Nursery Training School; Mrs. Ralph Warshaw, a teacher at the Ruggles Street Nursery; Mrs. Clark Goodman, Radcliffe graduate student in race relations; Mrs. Ernest Lehman, an older student at the School, who was educated in Germany; Miss Jeanne Walton, Negro student at the School; and Miss Lillian Lee, Negro teacher in the nursery school of the Robert Gould Shaw House.

On the question of whether current widespread discussion of race relations does more harm than good, the consensus of opinion was that it does not. It was felt it is important for more citizens to be aware of the problems, since one of the Negro's chief grievances is the alleged apathy and indifference of their fellow white Americans. Negroes feel there is not enough interest and action on the part of white people of good will toward improving conditions to which Negroes have been subjected.

Different viewpoints were expressed by Miss Walton and Miss Lee, the former being inclined to feel that the Negro problem is insoluble and that Negro children therefore should be taught to accept the situation as it is and make the best of it without being aggressive. Taking a brighter view, Miss Lee said she had never felt a sense of unpleasant discrimination and expressed hope for eventual solution of the problem.

Meanwhile, as was advocated from the floor, the group agreed it would be a good idea to pick out one thing on which people admit something should and can be done and work for that instead of trying to solve the whole problem.

# 1,000 Still Out In Strike at R. I. Naval Base Depot

DAVISVILLE, R. I., July 13 (AP)—Despite a Navy Department "return to work" order, about 1,000 civilian craftsmen out of 3,000 remained idle today at the advance naval base depot here.

Navy executives, who said the cause of the stoppage was not known, reported that Seabees in training were substituting in some instances to keep supplies moving overseas.

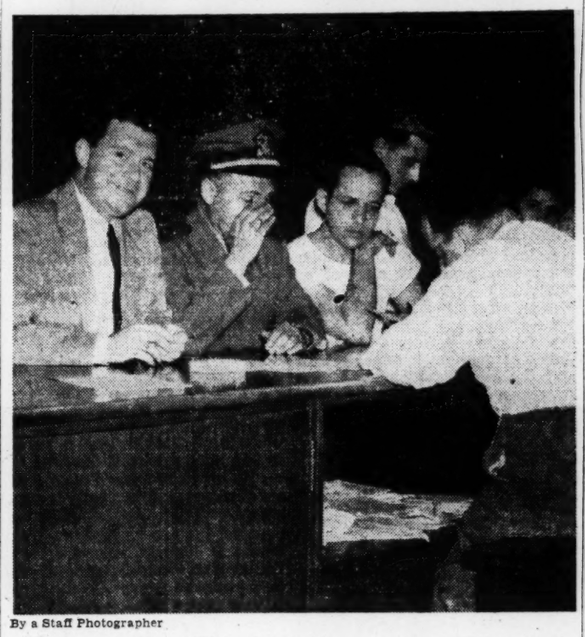
The "return to work order" was telegraphed to the business agent of the carpenter's union which started the general exodus yesterday. The telegram is still unanswered.

Carpenters, plumbers, steamfitters, maintenance engineers, painters and electricians are out. They are employed by the George A. Fuller and Merritt Chapman Scott Corporation.

The Navy Department said the stoppage might be "in anticipation of a War Labor Board decision" expected to reduce pay rates for less skilled jobs done by fewer than 10 per cent of approximately 3,000 employes.

The Navy statement concluded: This depot regularly ships large quantities of supplies and equipment to Seabees in Europe and North Africa. To prevent shipment of these combat supplies from being delayed, use of Seabees in training here to keep these supplies moving has been authorized.

## Better Late Than Never



By a Staff Photographer

**Motorists Buy 'Use Tax' Stamps After Warning**

**Shown above in the Internal Revenue Office at the Federal Building in Boston today are a few of the many motorists who decided to purchase their $5 Federal automobile "use tax" stamps after finding red warning tags attached to their parked cars yesterday. More than 5,000 tags were left on parked cars in many parts of the State yesterday, warning motorists they would be subject to $25 fines unless they paid up at once.**

# Time Limit on Recount Of Treasurer Vote Urged

By John Bond

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Concerned that a possible recount of votes cast Tuesday in the Republican contest for State Treasurer may seriously hinder absentee voting by servicemen, Raymond H. Greenlaw, Melrose City Clerk, today moved to speed up the recount process.

As Laurence Curtis, former State Senator, who lost the Treasurer nomination to Fred J. Burrell, former State Treasurer, by 288 votes, started circulation of recount petitions, Mr. Greenlaw urged Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook to request Governor Saltonstall to set a July 24 time limit on completion of the recount.

Mr. Greenlaw, a member of the special commission which drew up the Massachusetts soldiers voting legislation, pointed out that the primaries were shifted to July 11 to make possible fullest servicemen participation in the November election. If technicalities in the recount should result in a long delay in printing of the absentee ballots for servicemen, he said, the purpose of the midsummer primaries would be thwarted.

**Based on Timing**

The Melrose City Clerk said the entire soldiers vote process is based on delicate timing and that a recount lasting longer than 10 days would disrupt that timing.

He proposes that the recount deadline be set at July 24 by Governor Saltonstall under his wartime emergency powers and that July 26 or July 27 be established as the deadline for amended returns from the cities and towns.

Mr. Curtis, however said "there'll be no delay from this quarter on the conduct of the recount and I'd rather give up the whole thing than jeopardize the vote of a single soldier."

The former State Senator said he is canvassing the votes in the cities and towns in preparation for the filing of recount petitions where the contest was closest.

With tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock the deadline for filing recount petitions with local election officials, Mr. Curtis and his supporters faced the immediate task of securing 50 signatures in each Boston ward, 10 signatures in each ward in other cities, and 10 signatures in each town where precinct voting is held in order to obtain a complete statewide recount. Republican Ward committees have been asked to assist in the petition.

**Suspended Printing**

Meanwhile Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, apprised of Mr. Curtis' intention to seek a recount, has suspended printing of the special lightweight ballots for servicemen pending the outcome of the recount. It is hoped that mailing of the soldier ballots can begin not later than Aug. 15.

The Secretary of State's Office has asked cities and towns in which the recounts are sought to begin the recounts Tuesday.

Meanwhile, John M. Bresnahan of Lynn, who won the Democratic nominations for Secretary of State and Representative in Congress from the Sixth District, withdrew from the Secretary of State contest.

Immediately William J. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announced that the State Committee will meet tomorrow night to name Mr. Bresnahan's successor to the Secretary of State nomination. Mr. Burke said he would nominate Miss Margaret O'Riordan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, who was defeated for Secretary by Mr. Bresnahan, to the vacant post.

State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley, who was badly defeated by Mayor Tobin for the Democratic nomination for Governor, today hinted that he might not complete his term as State Treasurer.

The energetic State Treasurer was manifestly disappointed by his defeat at the polls after an unbroken series of six victories. His main ambition now appears to be to get back to his law practice and to forget politics.

**No Move at Present**

Mr. Hurley, although making no specific statement about resigning, said he would make no moves until September, when his deputies will have had their vacations.

Queried about the possibility of lending his support to Mayor Tobin, Mr. Hurley replied that the way things are going now he doubted if the Mayor would want his assistance. He apparently referred to Mayor Tobin's close ties with the Roosevelt Administration which Mr. Hurley has consistently opposed.

The State Treasurer hinted that he might want to enter "some political activity" this Fall, and if so suggested that he might resign his office in order to be completely free to do so.

Those who know Mr. Hurley recalled that in 1936 he resigned from a lucrative post on the State Appellate Tax Board in order to take the stump against President Roosevelt in the latter's quest for a second term. Mr. Hurley has consistently held that a man on the public pay roll should stick to his job and not enter into other activities while in a public office.

# Drop of 63 Per Cent Is Shown In Accidents on the Highways

By W. Clifford Harvey

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

A drop of 63 per cent in highway accidents and a corresponding reduction of more than 50 per cent in motor fatalities, was Massachusetts' wartime record, expounded before the Second New England Traffic Engineering Conference today by A. J. Bone of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Describing the wartime conservation of gasoline, tires and automobiles as teaching motorists lessons of permonent value, the Technology highway expert pointed out that the war had likewise put all public transportation systems back on their feet again.

From an accident total of 5,968 on the State's highways in 1940, Professor Bone said the 1943 toll dropped to 2,233. And against a 1941 fatality figure of 241 in the Bay State he set the corresponding 1943 record of only 120.

At the same time, Professor Bone told the visiting traffic engineers that the passenger mileage of local railroads had increased some 2½ times their prewar levels, while "freight tonnage carried has been doubled."

Professor Bone was one of several speakers, including Herman A. MacDonald, Public Works Commissioner, to outline wartime traffic conditions and stress the importance of getting ready for a vast, postwar expansion of highway traffic, particularly within the already congested cities. They all agreed that liberal Federal aid was essential for building needed express roads, although the heaviest emphasis was laid on relieving the increasing traffic congestion in large cities.

Having demonstrated the economies of low speeds and careful attention to car maintenance, Professor Bone wondered if motorists would take wartime conservation "as a bad dream" or as something to profit by in postwar driving. He wondered, too, if trucking companies would benefit permanently by the economies learned in pooling facilities, and in fewer deliveries and if state trucking barriers would be less restrictive and if bigger loads would be allowed after the war as they are during the war.

"Wartime restrictions, however irksome," he said, "have saved considerable life, property and money. And hitherto languishing public transportation facilities are being financially strengthened to undertake the tasks of postwar modernization required to stay in business."

He discounted the contention of some transportation authorities that air travel would supersede highway travel "in New England at least." Since New England is highly concentrated in population, he said, the automobile will continue to be its chief mode of transportation. Air travel, he added, will be largely instrumental in the long-haul field.

## Ration Dates for Consumers

**Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo**—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

**Canned Goods** — Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

**Sugar**—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

**Fuel Oil** — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

**Gasoline "A"**—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

**Shoes**—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

**Stoves**—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

**Tires**—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

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# Men Dispute Union's Title To Back Pay

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 13 — Whether a labor union which asks and obtains a retroactive pay increase from the National War Labor Board is entitled to the back pay in reward for its efforts comes up for disposal at a conference here today involving the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston.

The case is the first of its kind in the country. It concerns industrial insurance agents who sell and collect weekly premium insurance in the home, payments running from five cents a week up to 50 and 60 cents. They also sell all other forms of life insurance in any amount.

The alternative to the union getting the back pay in question is that every agent represented by the union in the area, whether a member or not, who wants his retroactive pay for himself, should have it.

It is conceded all around that any agent who wishes to make an assignment of his back wages to the union can do so.

**Hinges on Nonunion Agents**

The question turns on the nonunion agents, of whom there is a large number, and also on members of the union who prefer to receive retroactive pay which stands to their credit, rather than turn it over to the union.

Support of this latter position has recently been given by the National War Labor Board. The union has the money in dispute, $37,000, which was given it by the company upon request of the union. The problem of today's conference is to work out a solution which will be satisfactory to all of the agents concerned, the company and the union.

The novel issue came up this spring after the NWLB awarded an increase of 48 cents a week to some 1,900 industrial insurance agents of the John Hancock Company in Metropolitan New York. The advance was made retroactive to May of 1943. This was when the demand for a wage boost was initiated by the Office and Professional Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The C. I. O. union then wrote the headquarters of the insurance company in Boston asking that the company send it a check for the back pay. It said the money would be held in escrow pending ratification by the union membership of a plan for its use.

**Union Gets $37,000 Check**

The company thereupon queried the NWLB as to whether paying the money to the union as requested would be regarded as compliance with NWLB policy. The reply which came back said, "The procedure outlined will be deemed compliance by the Board."

On receipt of this the company gave the C. I. O. union a check for $37,000. The union officials then presented a plan to their membership which called for the union retaining the money in its treasury to pay for the expense of the suit before the NWLB and for use for organization purposes. The membership approved.

However, the $37,000 covered all of the company's industrial insurance agents in Metropolitan New York, nonunion as well as union. Hence the nonunion agents stood to get none of the back pay awarded them along with the union agents.

Complaint was voiced among objecting agents that any worker who wanted the back pay which had accrued to him should have it. Later the NWLB modified its original statement to the effect that any individual agent represented by the union who wished his back pay was entitled to it, whether or not he was a union member.

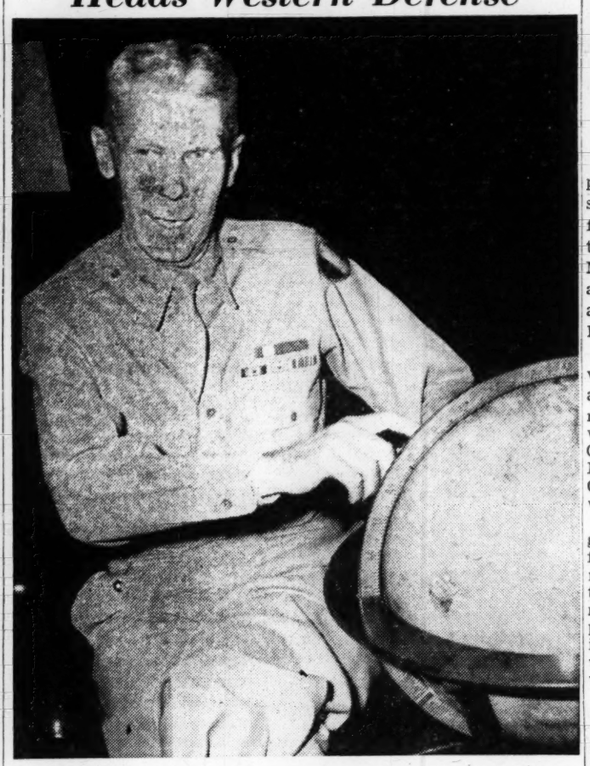
**State Looks Into Legal Aspect**

Meantime the New York State Insurance Department began inquiry into the situation to see if the payment ordered by the NWLB was in conflict with the New York Insurance Law, which prohibits certain kind of retroactive payments to insurance agents.

This possibility does not apply alone to agents in New York State but also to those anywhere else in the country, as the New York Insurance Law requires companies doing business there to conform to New York State law wherever they operate.

Other unions have contributed to the controversy. The agents in Metropolitan Boston are represented by an independent organization, the National Industrial Insurance Agents' Union, which beat the C. I. O. union in local elections. This union represents 500 to 600 agents. In Chicago and East St. Louis the American Federation of Labor represents several hundred more, and there is another independent in Milwaukee with 45 John Hancock men.

## *Heads Western Defense*



Associated Press

**Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel**

Commanding General of the Western Defense Command examines a globe at San Francisco during his first press conference after taking command at the new post.

# *Defense Chief Parries 'Jabs' On Home Front*

**By Rodney L. Brink**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*
San Francisco

An enlightening commentary on the turn the Pacific war has taken lies in the fact that, when a new commanding general of the Western Defense Command was welcomed by the press to his post here recently, not one question was asked about defense of the Pacific Coast.

Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, the incoming departmental chieftain, was spared questioning on this onetime vital subject through the fact that it is taken for granted by everyone that the days of prospective attack are past.

On subjects relating to affairs on the Western home front, General Bonesteel met some direct thrusts —and parried them all. There were questions which have been important on the civilian affairs programs of his predecessors, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons and Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, in the order named.

Would the evacuated Japanese be permitted to return to the three-State Coastal zone from which General DeWitt ordered them early in 1942? When General Emmons came over from Hawaii to succeed General DeWitt about a year ago, there was much talk to the effect that he would permit the Japanese to return. There was also much opposition to such a course — and the Japanese didn't return.

**Study Begun**

"I know very little of your Pacific Coast problems," replied General Bonesteel, "but I've already begun to study them. Give me a little time on some of these questions, say, a couple of months."

Would the Western Defense Command under the new regime make any changes in the directives relating to the gathering of crowds of people, the directive of General DeWitt which banned all large crowds in the interests of security, and the modification of the order of General Emmons, under which horse racing was resumed on a strangely off-key note of patriotism.

All the details of what had gone before were not outlined to General Bonesteel, but the general question of horse racing and crowds was brought up. He placed the question in the same category as the return of the Japanese—to be considered.

**Liquor Question**

The question of hours for the sale of liquors to Army personnel, limited by State authorities on the recommendation of General DeWitt and never greatly relaxed, also was brought up, and disposed of by the new Western Defense chief in the same way.

"I've been training infantry officers and men down at Fort Benning, Georgia," he said, "and we've been pretty busy. Not much time to learn the details of your problems here on the Pacific Coast. But I've already started to learn about them."

General Bonesteel is lean, wiry, punctual, precise. He arrived in San Francisco at 11:30 one morning; held his first press conference at 3 that afternoon, and met the officers of his command en masse and informally at 4.

# Women Hear Guest Indorse Fourth Term

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 13—A surprise indorsement by a guest speaker of President Roosevelt's fourth-term aspirations marked the preconvention dinner of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

The Directors of the Federation, which was founded just 25 years ago to help women attain recognition and equality in the business world, heard Dr. Roberta Ma, a Chinese-American technician, link Mr. Roosevelt with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as "good soldiers whom we need to carry on."

Dr. Ma, a University of Texas graduate, was defending the need for "seeming one-man government" in China, when she mentioned the President by name, remarking that while she was opposed to third and fourth terms in principle at "this crucial time" we must have leaders to win the war.

Her brief address was the first of five given at a dinner which preceded the opening of the biennial convention postponed from last year at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation. The convention continues through July 18.

It was a "getting acquainted dinner with the United Nations" dinner, and other speakers were Miss Caroline Haslett, advisor to Britain's Ministry of Labor, Mrs. Irina Alexander of Russia, Mrs. Morris J. Frank representing the French relief societies, Senhora Bertha Lutz of Brazil, and Mme. Betty Barzin of Belgium.

# Roosevelt Held Stronger Than in '40

**By Roscoe Drummond**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 13—Happy fourth-term Democrats — though they still were divided over their choice of a vice-presidential nominee—were convinced today that President Roosevelt's re-election campaign is off to a more effective and a more auspicious beginning than four years ago.

The Democratic high command expresses the confidence that politically Mr. Roosevelt is definitely in a stronger position than he was at this time in 1940. They advance four reasons for this estimate:

1. Unlike the Chicago third-term convention, there is this year no need for the President to engineer a "phony" draft; the nomination is his by overwhelming Party demand. The Democratic Party is picking the President by choice as the candidate most likely to win just as the Republican Party picked Gov. Thomas E. Dewey by choice as the nominee it believed most likely to win. The consensus of detached correspondents is that each Party preferred a different candidate, but are united in the bond of political self-preservation behind the convention choice.

**Regulars Strengthened**

2. Mr. Roosevelt's decisive, unqualified, preconvention acceptance serves to remove him from Party controversy over the Vice-Presidency and restores a degree of independence to the convention which will strengthen the Party regulars and mute the dissidence in Texas and other Southern States.

3. Further, as the Democratic spokesmen view it, there is today nothing approaching the public and journalistic clamor at the prospect of a fourth term which greeted Mr. Roosevelt's departure from the two-term tradition in 1940. They believe that the principle of a two-term limitation on presidential tenure will not be a significant factor in the campaign but that the issues involved in the continuance of the President as opposed to the Republican alternative will be determinative apart from objections to the fourth term as such.

4. Finally, the Democrats appear certain that the 1944 perils of a war only partly won and the pitfalls of a peace yet to be made will weigh more heavily on the thoughts of American voters than did the 1940 dangers of a war which had not then broken over into the front yard of the United States.

**Roosevelt Considered Ahead**

It is in the light of these developments and these circumstances that Democratic leaders conclude that as things now stand the President has an appreciable advantage over Governor Dewey—and this view seems to parallel the judgment of various political writers who are agreed that for the fourth time the Republican nominee is forced to start his race from behind scratch.

The evidence today is that Mr. Roosevelt will disclose in advance of the convention his personal preference for Henry A. Wallace as his running mate but that he will not seek to foreclose the issue nor impose his nomination upon the Chicago delegates.

Mr. Roosevelt obviously has deliberately cast aside the club by which he could compel Mr. Wallace's nomination by revealing his own willingness to accept. In 1940, it was only the President refusal to assure the convention that he would run which put Mr. Wallace over. He told the delegates, in effect, that if they wouldn't approve his choice for the Vice-Presidency, they couldn't have him. Now the President has accepted in advance and the evident reason is that he did not wish to be a party to the convention controversy over second place on the ticket.

**Statement Prepared**

There seems no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt will make it clear that, while he would vote for Mr. Wallace if he were a delegate, he does not intend to dictate the decision of the convention. Such a statement, it is said, already has been drafted and is ready for release at the best moment.

It may be assumed, of course, that a vice-presidential nominee really unsatisfactory to Mr. Roosevelt will not be imposed upon him, and Robert Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will take with him to Chicago a short list of second-choice running mates acceptable to the White House.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Light and dark chicken meat, sweet as a nut and cooked to a turn. All ready for chicken dishes galore, or eaten just as it comes from the can. Compared to dressed chicken you will find it a real economy. Your grocer has it in the 4½ oz. Luncheon and also in the generous 12-oz. Dinner size. If you don't see R&R on the shelf, *ask for it at the counter.*

*Our Post-war Plans for G.I. Joe...*

2ND *in a series of ads on post-war opportunities.*

When it's over "over there," G. I. Joe will come home to a wave of gratitude such as this country never saw. And he's earned every bit of it—and more.

But gratitude won't buy groceries—G.I. Joe wants to go to work. He's got to have a *job*—and a chance to grow into still better jobs. We are going to do our part in the great task of providing these opportunities.

The day after Pearl Harbor, Esso Marketers adopted a plan of *wartime* benefits and job protection for our people in uniform. We published its main points here recently. We now want to tell you about two plans for taking *returning* servicemen into our organization. Here are their main points.

**PLAN ONE** covers our own employees as they come back:

1. Assurance to each man of his old job or another as good or better.

2. Review of changes in the man and in the business since he went away to be sure he gets the *best* job for him now.

3. Recognition of the *development* of men during the war, by providing *better* jobs than they left, either at once or as soon as possible.

4. Provisions in the case of a man not physically up to his old job for finding one he *can* do, temporarily or permanently as soon as possible.

**PLAN TWO** aims to take as many *new* people as possible from the armed services into our business. Post-war petroleum will *need* more people. Wartime experience will equip many men for this business. Here is our plan for these men:

1. Careful analysis of the man's abilities as they can best fit our business on the basis of a real *career* for him.

2. Special training with pay to prepare the man for prompt assignment to a definite job on a regular basis.

3. This also means full participation in old-age pension, disability, savings plan, and other individual job-security benefits which our employees share.

4. Opportunities for further training to prepare for advancement on a basis of proved ability.

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Mr. F. H. Skehan, Division Manager
Colonial Beacon Oil Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

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For information, New England residents please address
Mr. J. C. Richdale, Division Manager
Colonial Beacon Oil Company
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Fifth War Bond Drive Now On.
"Do Your Share"


# Sweden's Iron Ore Delivery to Reich Behind Schedule

STOCKHOLM, July 13 (AP) — Sweden delivered 3,000,000 tons of iron ore to Germany during the first half of this year—less than half of the 7,000,000 tons she pledged to supply in 1944 under the German-Swedish Trade Agreement, Nya Dagligt Allehandia reported.

German exports to Sweden for the most part were up to schedule and in the coal and coke category considerably ahead, the newspaper said.

The unofficial figures were published after the regular half-year survey of delivery schedules by German-Swedish trade commissions in Stockholm.

Other Swedish exports to Germany in the half-year period were: Board lumber, 30,000,000 kroner (about $7,500,000) delivered of 72,000,000 pledged; cellulose products, 50,000 tons delivered of 200,000 promised.

The report made no mention of Swedish ballbearing deliveries which have been the subject of negotiations among Sweden, Britain and the United States.

Germany sent 150,000 tons of pig iron to Sweden in the first half of 1944 as compared to 120,000 in the same period last year. Machinery from Germany has been arriving on schedule, but no figures were given.


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THE MB MANUFACTURING CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

# Technicolor Adventures on the Screen—Annual Art Show at Gloucester

## Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu Meet Again in 'Cobra Woman'

Of course "Cobra Woman," the new film at the Keith Memorial, is hokum. With a title like that it could scarcely be expected to be otherwise. And if the name were not enough to indicate the nature of the entertainment, the presence in the principal roles of Maria Montez, Jon Hall, and Sabu should give an additional hint of the general content. For they have been making a specialty lately of that sort of Never-Never Land hocus-pocus.

But commendably the new picture does not make a pretense of being something other than what it is. It does not even adopt a tongue-in-cheek attitude. It serves up its amazing adventures and romance straight and unabashed. Thereby it becomes more amusing midsummer entertainment than if it tried to be coy or humorous in a superior sort of way.

* * *

In its fashion it provides within the 70 minutes that it is on the screen a compendium of the strange sort of events that the movies traditionally would have us accept in a South Seas setting, though we might be suspicious if they occurred in regions nearer home. There is vivid Technicolor photography to emphasize the lushness of the vegetation and the blueness of the sea. There are forbidding cliffs to be scaled by a daring hero coming to the rescue of beauty in distress. There is a fiery mountain which erupts violently at convenient crises in the story.

There are twin sisters who bear a striking resemblance. This is not surprising when it is realized that both roles are played by Miss Montez. There is a bit of torture, though not so much as might be feared, and there is a cruel fellow who hopes to get control of the mythical island kingdom, where the events take place, by marrying the less admirable of the sisters.

The story is merely a convenient thread on which to hang the beads of adventure. It seems that an estimable young man is about to marry a beautiful girl of somewhat vague ancestry when she is kidnaped by a silent, hulking fellow who has suddenly appeared in an idyllic island known only to the movies. It is hardly necessary to explain that Mr. Hall is the prospective bridegroom and Miss Montez his intended bride.

In a trice the intrepid young man, accompanied by the faithful Sabu, is off to the dangerous Cobra island, to which it appears she has been taken. And then the fun begins. Before the two-man invasion comes to an end the baleful sister is ousted from the place of power which she had usurped, the innocent islanders are freed from oppression, and romance is properly brought to the fore at the conclusion.

* * *

The acting in such films is never of great consequence. But all that is required is provided. Besides the three principals the cast includes Edgar Barrier as a threatening native dignitary, Mary Nash as a kindly queen, and Lon Chaney as a trustworthy guard of the royal lady.

The other feature, "South of Dixie," is a light musical comedy romance in which Anne Gwynne and David Bruce have the leading roles.

E. F. M.

'Les Allemands Sont Partis' (The Germans Have Gone)
Water color by Jean-Louis Forain on exhibition at the Boston Public Library

## More Than 400 Exhibits Shown By North Shore Association

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

The 1944 annual exhibition of paintings, black-and-whites and sculpture, staged by the North Shore Arts Association in Gloucester gains in size what it loses in quality. With over 400 exhibits it strikes a dead level of inspiration that has seldom been matched in Cape Ann summer shows.

Many of the exhibitors contribute also to the first exhibition of the season at the Rockport Art Association, thus almost duplicating Cape shows. Here are th same snowscapes, the same wharf scenes, the run-of-the-mill still-lifes. Individuality and ideas are at a premium.

There are, however, a few canvases that possess emotion and personality. One such, "Gloucester Wharves," by Theresa Bernstein, won the Anne Baker Lewis prize of $100 for the best picture in the annual. Mrs. Bernstein, with her husband William Meyerowitz, may be credited with the most stimulating group of paintings on view. These two artists, whose choice of pigments and approach to subject matter are so closely akin, bring to their Gloucester impressions the flavor of the wharves, not a mere reproduction of what a color camera might interpret with equal success.

* * *

Mrs. Bernstein's prize-winning canvas catches the spirit of a fishing town, presenting a welter of types, of fishing folk, children, families, and lovers, varied by a horse team and boats. Colors are in the rust range, and the draughtsmanship has a tang to it.

Not unlike in subject matter is Mr. Meyerowitz's less concentrated composition of workers by the wharves. His design is less dense, with greater scattering of groups and individuals against the harbor and its island.

The art of these two painters has behind it a genuine sympathy for human beings, although social comment as such is absent, and the main objective is to create a stimulating composition. But behind the brush-stroke there is a sense of vigorous life, whether the subject be that of folk crowding into trains—the work of Mrs. Bernstein—or riders on horseback by Mr. Meyerowitz.

Umberto Romano is another painter with ideas. His "Cargo, 1943," seen last fall at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, is built on the theme of a castaway on a raft—or is it a fragment of boat wreckage? The subject matter is of a type that attracted Winslow Homer years ago. Here is a strong man crumpled by foreshortening on tattered boards, his arm over his head to protect his eyes, the dull flesh tones shadowed by sea colors. The intent of the painting is undoubtedly to tell the tragic story of a man lost at sea, but the composition, with boards on two sides of the canvas carried down into the foreground, gives the static impression of a pier rather than of wreckage. There is, however, a striving after power in the figure.

* * *

Occasionally an artist discovers a new visual angle on the much painted Cape. Harry de Maine chooses dark work sheds with sunlit roofs by the water, catches a homeward bound worker on a lavender shadowed foreground road, and plays the darks against decorative yellow and brown of oil drums and sunlit rock accents.

A welcome breeziness pervades William Fisher's sketch of a clapboard house by the water's edge, a dwelling as seen from the rear, where women hang out clothes.

Two fresh little sketches by Martha Walter deal with babyhood and mother love; while a character study of a workman by F. C. Kirk offers an able bit of rugged realism. More flatly painted and pigmented, and with a hint of the decorative, is the composition by Rosamund Smith Bouve of a man reading a newspaper against brilliant drapes on a chair back and a silvery-white overtone spreading from paper to background.

* * *

Flat and decorative, also, are two compositions by Emma Fordyce MacRae, one dealing with tiny figures of a half-moon beach sheltered by boulders; the other with sailors and their girls in what is probably Central Park, New York City.

The $25 William Publicover memorial prize for the best water color went to "Production in the Hill Country," by Frederic Whitaker. Adroitly handled in composition and color, the sketch holds what appears to be a coal breaker against the background hill, with smoke from busy chimneys lending a sense of activity further suggested by colorful trucks awaiting their loads.

Another interesting water color jotting is "Mounted Police," by Kenneth N. Miller.

Apart from portraits and character studies, figure compositions are few, the most ambitious being Cameron Burnside's colorful blare of Arab figures, flags, white architecture and a goat that strikes one as a cross between an illustration and a mural.

Sculpture, as at Rockport, is comparatively negligible, the most provocative entry being Richard Recchia's obverse and reverse for the twenty-ninth issue of the Society of Medalists, respectively titled "Aspiration" and "Inspiration."

Among the black-and-whites may be found amazingly meticulous studies of war vessels by John Taylor Arms, lavishly accurate in detail; Alan Crane's decorative "Janitzio Fishermen," a procession with design accent on sombreros and poles, and E. Schoenberger's nudes in shower room, and "Men of Mars," a study of welders.

W. Lester Stevens, A. T. Hibbard, Emile Gruppe, A. Thième and many more of Cape Ann's old guard in the art field are among the contributors.

© RKO Radio

**Ginger Rogers**

In "Tender Comrade," coming to the Exeter Sunday.

## News of the Dance

La Meri is conducting a very comprehensive course in the ethnologic dance at her Ethnologic Dance Center in New York this summer. In addition to classes in the Hindu dance (preparatory and artists') beginning at 11 a. m., an early afternoon class in Spanish dance (2 to 3 p. m.) each five-day week is devoted to a special form in classes from 3 to 4:30 p. m.

Thus: The subject for the first week in July was the Javanese dance, for the second, Chinese; and scheduled for the third and fourth weeks are the Moroccan and the Hawaiian dances. For August the schedule reads: First week, Maori poi games; second week, Philippine dances; and the third and fourth weeks, Spanish-American dances.

Supplementary lectures, stressing the special subject of the week in relation to choregraphy, pedagogy, costumes, history, etc., are given on Mondays and Thursdays, from 5 to 6 p. m., and on Tuesday evenings at 9 a theater program, performed by La Meri, the Natya Dancers, and the Experimental Group.

The theater program for July 18: Slendro (Java); Pwe (Burma); Marwari Kathak (India); Persian Gypsy Dance; Chethat-al-Selah; Syrian Dance; Samira; Chethat-al-Maharma; Four Italian Dances; Goyesca; Zambra; La Corrida.

For July 25: "Ea mai Hawaiinuiakea," a Hawaiian ballet; and a Hindu Dane Suite.

August programs to be announced. Students may enroll now for any one subject, or for all the remaining classes. The theater programs are open to the public, at a nominal fee.

* * *

### *At Jacob's Pillow*

Report comes from Jacob's Pillow that the attendance at the first Saturday matinée performance of the season was 50 per cent over that of the first concert last season.

The Artists announced for the matinée program of July 22 are: Ted Shawn, Margaret Severn, Grant Mouradoff, Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara. Mr. Mahoney and Miss Mara are also appearing in the Lewisohn Stadium (New York) concert of July 24-25.

* * *

### *Danceomania*

The Kamin Dance Bookshop, 1365 Sixth Avenue, New York, announces the publication of its tenth catalog—Books on the Dance of the Allied and Neutral Nations. Over 650 books are listed.

### *At South Station*

"Back Door to Tokyo," a new March of Time issue depicting the Stilwell campaign in Burma, will head the program of short features at the South Station beginning Friday. Other films to be shown will include "Liberation of Rome"; "A Great Day's Coming"; "Mexican Sportland," showing scenes of bullfights, golfing, high diving, and horseback riding; "Along the Cactus Trail," a travelogue journey from California to Arizona; Pete Smith's 'Sportsman's Memories," Leon Errol comedy, three cartoons, and newsreels.

### *'The Luck' for Ogunquit*

"The Luck," a psychological melodrama by Reginald Denham and Edward Percy, who wrote "Ladies in Retirement" a few seasons ago, will be given its American premiere at the Ogunquit Playhouse the week beginning Monday. The play has been produced in London under the title of "The Last Straw." James Ganon will play the role of a young English aesthete at Oxford. Augusta French will have the leading feminine part. Eugenia Rawls will play the ingenue lead, and Clarence Derwent will be a cockney butler.

### *Plays at Worcester*

"Claudia" will be presented by Guy Palmer at the Playhouse in Worcester the week beginning Tuesday. The cast will include Ruth Amos, Bruce Brighton, Irene Corlett, and Norma Bianchi.

## Entertainment Timetable

### *Theaters*

**Colonial**—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### *Summer Theater*

**Brattle Hall, Cambridge**—"Dark Eyes," starring Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

### *Music*

**Symphony Hall**—Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

### *Films in Boston*

**Exeter**—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. 2:45, 5:55, 9:05. "Attack! The Battle for New Britain." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

**Fenway**—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:18, 8.

**Keith Memorial**—"Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:14, 4:35, 7:19, 10:12. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 10:48 a. m., 1:10, 3:32, 6:15, 8:50.

**Kenmore**—"Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Melvyn Douglas. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

**Majestic**—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:40.

**Metropolitan** — "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 10 a. m., 5:15, 9:15. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard, Ozzie Nelson, Mary Beth Hughes. 12:15, 3:55, 7:35.

**Modern**—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9.

**Orpheum**—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 9:20, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50.

**Paramount**—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

**RKO-Boston**—"Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. 11:01 a. m., 2:01, 5:01, 8:01, 10:22. Stage Show: 11:27 a. m., 3:27, 6:27, 9:18.

**Scollay**—"Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

**State**—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

**South Station Theater**—"Attack—The Battle for New Britain." "Winner's Circle," "In Winter Quarters," "Past Performances," cartoons, latest newsreels, and other shorts.

**Telepix**—"Attack—The Battle for New Britain," "K-9 Camp in Colorado," "Ave Maria," "Film-Vodvil," "Republican Convention," "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

**Uptown** — "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster and Ann Rutherford. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

### *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Shine On Harvest Moon." Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:45, 8.

**Allston:** "Rationing." Wallace Beery. Marjorie Main. "Her Primitive Man." L. Albritton. 1:45, 7:50.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Tornado," Chester Morris.

**Regent:** "Higher and Higher," Michele Morgan, Frank Sinatra. "Calling Doctor Death," Lon Chaney.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON — Egyptian:** "See Here, Private Hargrove," Donna Reed, R. Walker. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 7:50.

**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village:** "Follow the Boys," George Raft. "Return of the Vampire," Bela Lugosi.

**Coolidge Corner:** "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe, Gail Patrick. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.

**Cleveland Circle:** "Uncertain Glory," Paul Lukas, Errol Flynn. "Follow the Boys," stage and screen entertainers. 1:30, 7:30

**CAMBRIDGE — Central Square:** "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power. "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert. 1:45, 8.

**Harvard:** "Tampico," Lynn Bari, E. G. Robinson. "Canyon City," Diana Barrymore, Helen Talbot. 2, 8.

**University:** "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Allbritton, Robert Paige. 3:15, 6:35, 9:50.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 3:14, 8:06. "Weird Woman," Lon Chaney. 2:08, 7, 10.

**Park:** "The Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young. 1:30, 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "The Whistler," Richard Dix, Gloria Stewart.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington:** "Rationing," Wallace Beery. 2:30, 8.15. "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson, 4, 9:45.

**LYNN—Drive-In Theater:** "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Good night Sweetheart," Ruth Terry, 1:38, 4:48, 7:58. "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 2:57, 6:07, 9:17.

**Mystic:** "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. 2:21, 7, 9:54. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young. 3:31, 8:21.

**Strand:** "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 3:05, 8:11. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce.

**Maplewood:** "You Can't Ration Love" B. Rhodes, J. Johnston. 3:30, 9:30. "Uncensored," Eric Portman, Phyllis Calvert. 1:52, 7:52.

**Orpheum:** "Million Dollar Kid." East Side Kids. 2:10, 7:55. "Cowboy and the Senorita," Roy Rogers. 3:30, 9:15.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, P. Knowles. 1:45, 6:45, 8:15.

**MEDFORD—Medford:** "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson, Lynn Bari. "Hot Rhythm," Dona Drake.

**Fellsway:** "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Uncensored," Eric Portman, Phyllis Calvert.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. "Tampico," Lynn Bari.

**NATICK — Colonial:** "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 1:45, 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 6:30, 8:40.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. 2, 8.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Yellow Rose of Texas," Roy Rogers, Dale Evans. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane. 2, 8.

**Strand:** "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Bermuda Mystery," Ann Rutherford. 2, 8.

**SOMERVILLE — Central:** "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. "She's For Me," David Bruce.

**Strand:** "Jane Eyre," Joan Fontaine, Orson Welles. "Undercover Man," William Boyd, Andy Clyde.

**Capitol and Ball Square:** "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:05, 7:50. "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 3:20, 9:05.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "Uncertain Glory," Paul Lukas, Errol Flynn. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, Patric Knowles.

**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square:** "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. "Hi Diddle, Diddle," Adolphe Menjou.

**Coolidge:** "Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. "Uncensored," Eric Portman.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:** "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey, Donald Crisp. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Rhodes.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone.

**WEYMOUTH—Drive-In-Theater:** "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "She's For Me," Grace McDonald, David Bruce. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. "Taxi, Mister?"

### *Today on Short Waves*

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 30.13 m.

Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—London Calling Europe. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of long ago. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—Sidney Burchall, baritone. GVX, 11.83 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter, Macdonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.**

### *Today's FM Programs*

**WBZFM**

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orch.
4:45 p. m.—"Southland Singing."
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

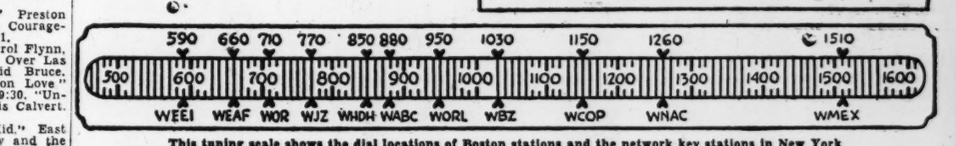
**WGTR, WMTW**

3:00 p. m. to 4:30—Same as WNAC.
4:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 9:00—Same as WNAC.
9:15 p. m.—Sign Oc.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
*News From Monitor Correspondents*




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | "Mary Marlin"; sk | Morton Downey, songs | 'Woman of America': sk | Telegraphic report: Red | Sports program |
| 3:15 | Music; Parade | Hollywood Star Time | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Sox-N. Y. Yankees | News service |
| 3:30 | News; Hollywood | Dramatic sketch | Pepper Young's Family | Musical Roundup | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 | "Greece Speaks" | Drama; Musical Variety | "Right to Happiness" | Telegraphic report: Red | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 | Broadway Matinee: | Popular Music; Songs | Backstage Wife: sketch | Sox-N. Y. Yankees | News; J. Long's Orch. |
| 4:15 | guest stars: Song | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Telegraphic report: Red | Frankie Master's Orch. |
| 4:30 | Vets' Information | State Dept of Education | 'Lorenzo Jones': sketch | Sox-N. Y. Yankees | Ray Noble's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Help Wanted: News | Musical Poll of Hits | "Young Widder Brown" | Telegraphic report: Red | Teddy Powell's Orch. |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe | "Terry and the Pirates" | "When a Girl Marries" | Sox-N. Y. Yankees | News; Victory Garden |
| 5:15 | "Victory Notes" | "Easy Rhythm" | "We Love and Learn" | Chick Carter: sketch | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:30 | "Victory Notes" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | 'Just Plain Bill': sketch | Adventures of Tom Mix | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:45 | Hawaii, 1950: Music | Musical program | 'Front Page Farrell': sk. | "Superman": sketch | News service |
| 6:00 | 'Page One'; News | Dinner concert | News; Geoffrey Harwood | News service | Sports; Dinner dance |
| 6:15 | CBS World News | Newscast | Kay Lorraine | "Digest"; Snapshots | Dinner dance music |
| 6:30 | Sports; Band | "Jerry and Sky" | The World's Front Page | Music Rendezvous; Talk | March to Victory |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J Harsch | Baseball scores; Talk | Lowell Thomas, news | | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | 'I Love a Mystery' | Dinner Salon | Johnny Mercer's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Raymond Scott's Or. |
| 7:15 | J. Nesbitt; Parade | Gaslight Harmonies | J. W. Vandercook, news | "Terry's Tunes" | News service; Talk |
| 7:30 | "Mr. Keen"; dr. | Mystery Drama | 'Charlie Chan': mystery | "Confidentially Yours". | Al West & His Drifters |
| 7:45 | "Mr. Keen"; dr. | Chester Bowles, talk | drama; with Ed Bagley | Adrian Rollini's Trio | Excursions in Science |
| 8:00 | Suspense: Herbert | Paul Nielson, news | 'Those We Love': drama | Frank Singiser, news | News service |
| 8:15 | Marshall; mystery | "Lum 'n' Abner" | 'Those We Love': drama | 'Return of Nick Carter' | Billy Dooley's Orch. |
| 8:30 | Death Valley Days | America's Town Meeting | "The Aldrich Family," | 'Human Adventure'; dr. | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 | Death Valley: News | 'Should the U. S. Take | starring Dickie Jones | 'Human Adventure'; dr. | Irish Melodies |
| 9:00 | Major Bowes Ama- | Over Japanese Man- | Music Hall: Bing Crosby | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Bach- |
| 9:15 | teur program | dated Islands? | Kenan Wynn, guest | "Spy Test" | Daquin: Organ music |
| 9:30 | "Corliss Archer" | Harry James' Orch. | Edw. E. Horton Show; | "Starlight Serenade"; | Classical Album: Bach- |
| 9:45 | "Corliss Archer" | Dance orch.; Drama | Basil Rathbone, guest | Alfredo Antonini, cond. | Daquin: Organ music |
| 10:00 | 'The First Line': U. | Raymond Gram Swing | Harry Savoy: Benay Ve- | Henry Gladstone, news. | News service |
| 10:15 | S. Navy prgm; dr. | Silver Nocturne | nuta: orchestra | Biographical Sketches | Tommy Tucker's Orch. |
| 10:30 | Larry Douglas: | Joe E. Brown: Stop or | "By Request"; drama, | Parade; Music Roundup | Lawrence Welk's Orch. |
| 10:45 | Evelyn Knight; or | Go | "Skyscraper" | Music; Weather | Will Bradley's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; Rideout | Newscast | News; E. N. Eddy, news | News service | Larry Clinton's Orch. |
| 11:15 | "Unrationed Jam" | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | Weather; Bump Hadley | Radio Newsreel | Glen Gray's Orch. |
| 11:30 | "Viva Americа"; | Fishermen's program | New World Choristers: | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Rina De Toledo | Shep Fields' Or.; News | "Early Americana" | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | Day's End: News |

### *Friday's Programs*

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Musical Alarm Clock | News; "Dress Parade" | Organ; Weather; Organ | |
| 7:15 | News; "Azaleas" | Newscast | Music; Weather | Nelson Churchill, news. | |
| 7:30 | Music; News | Musical Alarm Clock | News commentator | "Happy Hank" | N. E. Fellowship; re- |
| 7:45 | News; Rideout | Drama; News; Weather | Reveille Roundup | Musical Clock | ligious |
| 8:00 | News of the World | Martin Agronsky, Ints. | World News Roundup | News service | Newsreel of the Air |
| 8:15 | Shopping talk | Melody Time | "The Wax Museum" | Songs; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore: variety | Melody Time | News commentator | Louise Morgan | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 | Music; News | Newscast | Talk on food | Louise Morgan; Weather | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | Breakfast Club | Mildred Carlson, talk | News; "Tune Factory" | Scandinavian Melodies, |
| 9:15 | Across Caribbean | Breakfast Club | "Mary Foster"; sketch | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Scandinavian Melodies, |
| 9:30 | Across Caribbean | Breakfast Club | Wartime Food News | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Waltz Time: music |
| 9:45 | WEEI Food Fair | Breakfast Club | Chet Gaylord; songs | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Waltz Time: News |
| 10:00 | 'Valiant Lady': sk. | "Sweet River"; drama | "Lora Lawton"; sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | "Linda Crockett"; sk. |
| 10:15 | "Light of World" | Music; Listen, Milady | Robert St. John, news | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Studio speaker |
| 10:30 | "Changing World" | Fishermen's program | Musical program | "Yankee Tune Factory" | "Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 | Bachelor's Children | Dramatic sketch | "Marching Along" | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Mason" |
| 11:00 | "Honeymoon Hill" | Breakfast Music: Inter. | "Road of Life"; sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | Studio speaker |
| 11:15 | Second Husband | Breakfast Music: Inter. | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | New England Cupboard | Mystery Melody with |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons" | News commentator | Star Playhouse; dr. | Yankee House Party | John Kiley, organ |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Singing Stars | "David Harum"; sketch | Imogene Wolcott: test | News service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith Speaks | 'Glamour Manor', star- | News; Marvin Behrens | Boake Carter, news | Dude Ranch: music |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister"; sk. | ring Cliff Arquette | "You're Telling Us" | News service | Polka Time: News |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | Farm and Home Makers | Marjorie Mills, talk | Hollywood News; Music | Italian drama: music |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Victory Gardens | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian drama: music |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Backhage Talking, news | The War Museum | News commentator | Italian melodies |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins" | The War Museum | "Off the Record" | Jack Berch & His Boys | Treasury Salute |
| 1:30 | B. Flynn, news | Carl Caruso, news | "Off the Record" | "Luncheon With Lopez" | Curtain Time with |
| 1:45 | "The Goldbergs" | Fishermen's program | "Luncheon With Salvy" | American Woman's Jury | Jean Harper |
| 2:00 | Portia Faces Life | Walter Kiernan, news | "Guiding Light"; drama | Cedric Foster, news | Dance Lineup |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Mystery Chef: food facts | "Today's Children"; sk. | Yankee Kitchen | Dance Lineup; Sports |
| 2:30 | Serial drama | Larraine O'Day | "Woman in White" | Yankee Kitchen | Sports program |
| 2:45 | "Perry Mason"; sk. | Newscast | Betty Crocker, talk | Jane Cowl Series: talk | Music; News; Sports |
| 3:00 | "Mary Marlin"; sk. | Morton Downey, songs | "A Woman of America" | Telegraphic reports: Bos- | Sports program |
| 3:15 | Songs; Parade | Hollywood Star Time | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | ton Red Sox-New York | News service |
| 3:30 | News; Snapshots | Dramatic sketch | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Yankees baseball | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 | Victory Garden | Drama; Musical Variety | "Right to Happiness" | Telegraphic reports: Bos- | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 | Broadway Matinee: | Popular music; Songs | "Backstage Wife" | ton Red Sox-New York | News; Dolly Dawn's Or. |
| 4:15 | guest stars; Songs | Newscast | "Stella Dallas"; sketch | Yankees baseball | Earl Hines' Orch. |
| 4:30 | Interview time | Westbrook Van Voorhis | 'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch | Bob Stanley's Orch. | Andy Kirk's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Help Wanted: News | Musical Poll of Hits | 'Young Widder Brown' | Bob Stanley's Orch. | J. Manning, troubadour |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Terry and the Pirates | "When a Girl Marries" | Musical Roundup | News; Victory Garden |
| 5:15 | Evelyn Howe, mc | Easy Rhythms | "We Love and Learn" | "Chick Carter"; sketch | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong; sketch | "Just Plain Bill" | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:45 | Hawaii, 1950: Music | Drama; Industrial talk | 'Front Page Farrell': sk | "Superman"; sketch | News service |
| 6:00 | News comments | Dinner concert | News; Geoffrey Harwood | News service | Sports; Dance music |
| 6:15 | Lynn Murray's Or. | Newscast | K. Ivers; Swingcopaters | Digest; Snapshots | Dance music |
| 6:30 | Sports; Band | "Jerry and Sky" | Ted Steele; Novatones | The World's Front Page | March to Victory |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 J Harsch | Baseball scores; Talk | Lowell Thomas, news | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | "The Adventures of | Johnny Mercer's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Hal McIntyre's Orch. |
| 7:15 | We Who Dream: dr | Nero Wolfe"; drama | J. W. Vandercook, news | Parade; 'Terry's Tunes' | News service |
| 7:30 | Friday on B'dway; | "The Lone Ranger"; | 'Yankee Yarns" | "Quiz of Two Cities" | Joseph Tall: Variety |
| 7:45 | soloist; orchestra | western drama | John Barry, comment | "Quiz of Two Cities" | Joseph Tall: Variety |
| 8:00 | Chas Ruggles; Or.; | Paul Neilson, news | Lucille Manners; Ross | Cecil Brown, news | News service |
| 8:15 | quartet; guests | "Parker Family"; dr. | Graham; Dr. F. Black | Return of Nick Carter | Billy Dooley's Orch. |
| 8:30 | "Service to the | Meet Your Navy: music | "The Adventures of the | 'Freedom of Opportuni- | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 | Front"; dr.; News | var. show; Interviews | Thin Man"; drama | ty': drama; guests | Doug Garron's Orch. |
| 9:00 | "It Pays to Be Ig- | "Gang Busters"; sketch | Waltz Time: F. Munn; | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Tchai- |
| 9:15 | norant"; comedy | "Gang Busters"; sketch | E. MacGregor; chorus | "Screen Test" | kovsky's Symphony No. |
| 9:30 | That Brewster Boy | Johnny Long's Orch. | "People Are Funny"; | Double or Nothing; Quiz | 5 in E minor |
| 9:45 | That Brewster Boy | Dance orch.; Drama | Quiz; Art Link

# Afrika Korps Vets Ease Cape Cod Labor Shortage

*Continued from Page 1*

Elected by his fellow prisoners, he is a technical sergeant who graduated from Heidelberg. This procedure is required by the Geneva Convention rules.

No special privileges have been asked, said Colonel Phelps, the main requests brought to him by the spokesman being for recreational and educational services or the settling of minor differences.

"Every prisoner must work six days a week," stated the camp commander emphatically. For this work they receive 80 cents a day for labor paid in canteen checks. Jobs the prisoners are doing in Camp Edwards are in the bakery, quartermaster storage and warehouse, sanitary fill, motor maintenance, and repair on vehicles used for cargo or personnel, never ordnance, and erosion projects.

**Piece Rates**

Civilian work, which must be cleared through the War Manpower Commission, pays the prisoners the same daily rate, but piece rates may be established with a maximum wage of $1.20 a day.

As an example, when the Falmouth strawberry crop was in danger of spoiling through lack of pickers, prisoners were assigned to that work. Growers and camp officials established a rate of .4 cent a basket, paid by the Army to the prisoners. The contract rate was 8 cents a basket, which was paid directly to the Government.

The standard Army recreation hall and theater is used by the Germans for theatricals which they produce, and movies which they hire. Colonel Phelps pointed out that the men were very resourceful, making "much out of little." All expenses are met by the prisoners, and as their funds are extremely limited, the props and scenery have to be fashioned out of makeshift materials.

Here the Colonel paused again in the tour to emphasize that "there is no coddling of prisoners." Minimum requirements are observed to give the Germans what they are entitled to and what will aid in the smooth operation of the "labor pool."

**Guardhouse Empty**

The guardhouse was empty. Colonel Phelps explained that no prisoner of war has power to discipline. Punishment is prescribed by the camp commanding officer or by regular courts-martial.

Coming into the barracks area, many of the prisoners were seen in shorts lounging on the steps or sun bathing, one of their favorite pastimes. Noontime in the barracks is a period of relaxation. Some of the Nazis were reading, some were playing chess, and others enjoying the time-honored habit of the soldier—"bunk fatigue."

No pictures of pin-up girls or Swastika banners decorated the walls of the room where double-decked steel beds afforded the prisoners the same comforts as the American soldiers in barracks. However, personal belongings, books, and trinkets were on the shelves. Otherwise the room was similar to any Army barracks.

Each prisoner is allowed to send a postcard and a letter every week to Germany. All mail is censored. Letters home indicate that the prisoners feel themselves well cared for here. They advise their home folks of the climate here and express hope of an early reunion—a sort of similar ring to the letters coming back from American soldiers imprisoned in Germany.

**Goods From Reich**

From their homes in Germany, Austria, and Bavaria, the prisoners receive letters and packages. Books of the "thriller" type and packages of food are the main types received. In fact, a large shipment of German pumperknickel had just arrived the day of the visit.

The infirmary is manned by medically trained Germans. Colonel Phelps pointed out that Germans are used wherever possible in the stockade. The prisoners as a whole are in good shape physically.

Religious services are conducted every Sunday by chaplains from the Camp Edwards command. These are fairly well attended, said Colonel Phelps, expressing the expectation that they would be even more popular when a chaplain specially assigned to the stockade takes up his duties.

News of the war and its progress is available to the prisoners through one newspaper allowed in daily, with the "personal columns" deleted. Radios are another source of information for the Germans. On D-Day, however, no particular response was shown by the former Afrika Korpsmen. Camp officers expressed the opinion that the war seemed "long ago and far away" to these prisoners, whose battle days had ended more than a year ago.

The prisoners are formed in companies, under the command of an American officer and one non-commissioned officer. These Americans, as well as Colonel Phelps, have been trained specially for this work. Another highly trained group is the escort-guard company. These men are assigned to guard the prisoners outside the stockade. Skill with weapons and constant practice have made them sharpshooters and prepared them for their important work.

## *Nazi Prisoners Work for Army*

United States Army Signal Corps

**Doing a Painting Job at Camp Edwards**

**Three German prisoners of war, wearing their Afrika Korps caps, are shown at work on damaged automotive equipment. Lieut. Col. Victor W. Phelps, commander of the prisoner of war stockade, is shown in the inset. Use of the prisoners to help is under direction of Colonel Phelps.**

# Figures Prove Boston Lags In Paper Salvage

In a telegram to The Christian Science Monitor, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, today said that approximately 7.3 pounds of household waste paper per person enters every home in the Boston area, according to a Department of Commerce survey.

Multiplied by Boston's population of some 770,000, such an average would mean that 5,621,000 pounds of waste paper are available each month in the city. Despite the presence of such an amount of paper, no monthly collection by city trucks has ever amounted to more than 1,500,000 pounds, and they have usually been nearer the million pound mark or under.

Discounting the contributions made by industry and collections made by junk dealers, such figures would indicate that at least 1,000,000 pounds of paper is never set out by Boston citizens.

National receipts of paper in May were 45,000 tons below the quantity needed for military and civilian uses, Mr. Nelson said. Waste paper, he added, is the nation's No. 1 critical war material, and is so essential that the Army is now preparing to salvage what little it can in the North African and South Pacific combat zones.

Many mills with important war contracts have almost exhausted their supply of this vital raw material and some have been forced to shut down temporarily, Mr. Nelson said.

"The situation is critical, but fortunately can be remedied quickly by greater public co-operation in the United States victory wastepaper campaign," he said.

## M. I. T. Alumni Elects

Raymond Stevens of Melrose, Mass., Vice-President of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, has been elected President of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Alfred T. Glassett, Vice-President of the W. J. Barney Corporation, New York, has been elected Vice-President of the Association.

# *Harbor Pilot for 45 Years Raised to Rank of Commander*

Awarded his pilot's commission in 1899, Capt. Frederick C. Gevalt, Sr., of West Roxbury, veteran Boston harbor pilot, has just been promoted to the rank of Commander in the United States Coast Guard and commended by Commodore W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer, it was disclosed today.

The Coast Guard rating does not affect Captain Gevalt's work as a pilot, for he and the 24 other pilots comprising the famed Boston Pilot's Association were taken over by the Coast Guard in November of 1942, receiving commissions as officers in the Temporary Reserve.

Commander Gevalt — to use his Coast Guard title — was originally commissioned a Lieut.-Commander, as the senior pilot, and the new recognition was awarded for his own and the "general excellence of the work of the Boston harbor pilots."

**Common Task**

Piloting a 30,000-ton troopship or a "flat top" through the tricky harbor channels is a commonplace task to this veteran who declared that a harbor pilot "has just about got the hang of his job when he's 70 years old."

The pilot, who has never crossed the Atlantic—and never cared to—has piloted in or out of this port at some time during his long career, practically every big liner ever to visit Boston harbor, it is said.

He was described by Coast Guard officers as not carrying "any bulge around his equator" and being able to scamper up a Jacob's ladder to the deck of a big vessel with the agility of a 20-year-old.

Work of the Boston harbor pilots has contributed in a large measure to the safe delivery to the invasion fronts of the thousands of fighting men and tons of fighting equipment that have been funneled through the port of Boston, Commodore Derby, who has responsibility of the safe pilotage of all merchant vessels in the ports and harbors of the First Naval District, said.

**Little Embarrassed**

"They have worked under conditions that invited disaster for the slightest misjudgment or incompetence," Commodore Derby said. "The Boston harbor pilots have lived up to their own high traditions and those of the Coast Guard. We of the Coast Guard are proud that they have become a part of our service."

In receiving the commendation, Commander Gevalt said he was nearly as embarrassed as the time he was almost shot from the mainmast of a pilot schooner by a signal rocket. He's a little self-conscious, too, about the gold filigree on the peak of his military cap. The three broad gold shoulder bars, he says, will rate him a salute from his Navy Lieutenant son who is now serving in Normandy.

Piloting hasn't changed much in "Boston Bay" since the time harbor-wise Boston sailormen used to ease the big, ungainly, British Indiamen around treacherous reefs to safe anchorages, said Commander Gevalt. "We're still using schooners for our pilot boats, although we've got good-sized 'kickers' in them now, and we still do our boarding from 'canoes' (small rowboats)," he said.

"It's the ships that have changed. Every year they seem to get bigger and faster and you have to be on your toes to handle them right. You can't stop 30 or 40 thousand tons of steel in a hurry. Yet many of these big fellows handle a lot better than some cranky little freighter.

"Just the other day I had taken a foreign freighter through the harbor gate when the officer on watch informed me the steering gear had gone dead. Luckily we had plenty of sea room to wander in until repairs were made, but you can imagine what would have happened if this had been an ammunition ship on the loose in the midst of a convoy."

**Pilots' Association**

Organization of the Pilots' Association in 1900 ended one of the lustiest and most dangerous periods of piloting in Boston and ushered in a less glamorous but safer and more prosperous era, the Commander said. He was serving his pilot apprenticeship at the time independent pilot groups engaged in bitter rivalry in an effort to overcome competition.

"There were about seven or eight schooners, each with its own little band of pilots aboard, operating out of Boston then," explained the veteran pilot. "When expected ships were still several days from port, the crews of the pilot schooners would try every known trick, or invent a new one, in an effort to get their craft to sea first.

"Some of the tricks were to change the position of the running lights from the main to fore rigging, tow the 'canoes' astern or even change the shape of the bow by hooking on a false stem. All this was to make your competitors believe you were a fisherman putting to sea.

"Once at sea, the apprentices spent weary hours perched on the main truck burning their eyes out looking for a smudge of smoke that would indicate a steamer. If a steamer was sighted, more than likely three or more schooners would be racing for her side at the same time. Competition for the pilotage of the incoming vessels was so keen that a pilot schooner would often range 200 to 500 miles at sea in search of a 'customer.'"

# Group of 115 N. E. Waves Off For Training

**War Activities of New England**

On their way to basic training at the United States Naval Reserve Training School in the Bronx, New York City, 115 New England women left Boston this morning. Already sworn in as apprentice seamen, these women reservists include 34 from Greater Boston.

The Waves are in three groups. The first platoon is headed by Miss Jean C. Mollett of Beverly Farms, the second by Miss Mary A. Hayes of Revere and the third by Miss Ruth S. Bloch of Allston.

## Sailors Honored

Outstanding performance of duty has brought medals and official commendations to three Bay State sailors, the Navy announced today.

Lieut. Commander Briscoe Chipman of New Bedford received the Legion of Merit for an important part in the successful assault at Salerno last December. His "able leadership, sound judgment and outstanding devotion to duty" are commended in the citation.

Heroic and meritorious service in combat with the enemy during pre-assault supply operations at Arawe, New Britain, won the Bronze Star Medal for Lieut. (jg) Robert G. Thomas of Dorchester. Lieutenant Thomas was in command of a landing craft, tank, which was under repeated aerial assault.

Extinguishing an enemy-caused fire on a destroyer during the amphibious operations at Anzio last January brought a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal, to Seaman 1/c Leo N. Girard of Boylston, Mass. The seaman was officially commended for "gallantry."

## Dream Comes True

"Breakfast in bed" in the Army is a dream come true for fliers returning from combat missions or any soldier on his birthday if he arrives at Granville Court, a Red Cross club, in Bournemouth, England. The club is directed by Mrs. Marjorie Blake-Thomson of Boston and the star performer at this "dream breakfast" is a boiled egg.

## D. F. C. Awards

Two Massachusetts pilots with the Tenth Air Force Bomber Group, based in India, have received the Distinguished Flying Cross according to field dispatches received here today.

First Lieut. Ronald W. Rushby of Feeding Hills won his medal for "extraordinary achievement in aerial flight, accomplishing more than 50 combat missions over the enemy-held territory in Northern Burma."

First Lieut. Paul L. Lucier of Haverhill is the other Bay State airman winning the decoration. Both officers have been in the Army Air Forces for more than two years and have been in India based units for the past eight months. Lieutenant Lucier is credited with the destruction of two enemy planes during his overseas assignment.

## War Training

Six free-tuition, government-sponsored war training courses will start at Northeastern University in Boston on July 17, Albert E. Everett, professor in charge, announced today.

Part of a national project for specialized training in essential fields, the courses will be Elementary Electricity I and II, Fundamentals of Radio I and II, Production Planning and Control and Ultra High Frequency Technique II.

# Navy Program to Benefit Discharged Personnel

Sailors "going ashore" after service with the United States Navy are assured a safe gangplank and a helping hand as details of the Civil Readjustment Program for the First Naval District were made public in Boston today by Lieut. Commander Philip G. Teague of Boston, officer in charge.

Emphasizing that "the Navy takes care of its own" Commander Teague characterized this new department as fulfilling the moral obligation of the Navy to see that the men and women in "Navy blue" who are honorably discharged know "all of their rights, benefits and privileges under law."

Initial staff of the district office consists of Commander Teague, Lieutenant Drayton Phillips of Boston, and Ensign Michael L. Perry of Boston. Representatives of the activity are located at every Navy facility in this district which has the power of direct discharge.

Sincerely driving home the practical interest which the Navy is showing in its veterans, Commander Teague explained that these local representatives "understand the language of the men they are talking with and will speak in the same language to them." Each case will be considered individually; there will be no mechanical process applied.

**Co-operate With Agencies**

Co-operating with the existing government agencies, such as the veterans' division of the United States Employment Service, the re-employment committeemen of the local Selective Service Boards, and the Veterans' Administration, this new division of the Navy will act as a guidance agency.

Here is the way it works. A sailor at one of the facilities is ready for discharge to civil life. Before receiving his final papers and pay, the sailor's case is up before a survey board which will pass on the existing conditions before allowing the discharge.

Meanwhile, the local representative of the Civil Readjustment Program has a talk with the veteran. This interviewer comes to his task well prepared. In the first place, Commander Teague explained, he was chosen for his ability to do this work with sympathy and understanding.

Armed with the official record of the veteran, both civil and military, showing the education, business experience, service training, and combat record, the local representative is able to couple knowledge with his desire to lend a helping hand.

**Two Courses Indicated**

Two courses of action are indicated by this talk, either education or employment. Both steps are outlined and the procedure stipulated in the G. I. Bill of Rights. These are explained to the veteran.

"We try to give these boys a basis of security and a chance to build for the future," said Commander Teague. Careful job selection and fitting the applicants' known capabilities to the work are steps which are hoped to make the veterans "permanent employees" with their first employer. However, it was explained, Navy men and women are welcome at the office, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, whether employed or not if they need friendly counsel or advice.

With thousands of men and women already veterans of the Navy, the local office has attempted to contact each one and offer its services. If some have been missed and need help, Naval officers would be glad to welcome them at the Boston office.

The average age level in the Navy is very low, explained Commander Teague, so that the problem of proper educational guidance is one which we have given much thought to and are ready to undertake.

All Navy personnel is entitled to this service, said Commander Teague. Members of the Waves will be cared for the same as the men in the service. Officers, the same as enlisted men. R. S. D.

# Baldwin Urged By Dewey to Run

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13 (AP)—Gov. Thomas Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, has urged Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin (R) to reconsider his announced determination to retire, it was learned from high sources here today.

These sources said Governor Dewey in a long personal telephone call told Governor Baldwin that his presence at the head of the Republican ticket in Connecticut next fall would greatly strengthen the national prospects by helping to put Connecticut's eight electoral votes in the G. O. P. column.

Confidence was immediately expressed here that Governor Dewey's plea would persuade the chief executive to run.

The Governor announced yesterday he would make known his final decision—he said last week he wanted to retire to private life after two terms—on Friday.

The Governor told the Republican State Central Committee last week he would not run. It promptly appointed a sub-committee headed by State Chairman and National Committeeman J. Kenneth Bradley, which has twice endeavored to get Governor Baldwin to change his mind.

At Albany yesterday Samuel F. Pryor, former National Committeeman and still a power in Republican circles, discussed Governor Baldwin's position with Governor Dewey.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# Hartford Circus Fire Brings Calls for More Drastic Laws

**The Week in Connecticut**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13—The tragedy of the Barnum & Bailey Circus fire has brought a demand throughout Connecticut for assurance that "it won't happen again." Stricter enforcement of existing safety laws and, in all probability, the enactment of new laws will be a natural consequence of the disaster.

Coroner Frank E. Healy has opened an inquest, that promises to last for weeks behind closed doors, and State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey is continuing his investigation into the causes of the fire, in his capacity as State Fire Marshal. Citizen groups, thinking about next winter's session of the Legislature, are already building up sentiment for more drastic preventive measures.

A special committee named by Mayor William H. Mortensen of Hartford is considering similar corrective measures for the city ordinances. Before another circus big top is raised anywhere in Connecticut, a lot of questions will be asked by whatever officials are in charge.

The circus disaster gave Connecticut a demonstration of what could be done through organization of civilian defense to handle victims of just such violence as might have come from a bombing by the enemy.

The machinery that went into action when word of the fire spread was the defense machinery built up to handle bombing situations. Civilian defense emergency medical aid, State Guard, Red Cross, a rolling kitchen and a canteen were called into service.

The warning that brought ambulances and nurses from all hospitals in the central Connecticut area was planned for use in case of enemy attack. The identification cards used had been printed for civilian defense use.

There was an outpouring of volunteer assistance and offers of aid that were not needed, not only in Connecticut but from Massachusetts and Vermont. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin expressed the thanks of the state for this generosity.

## Nazis Not Wanted

There will be no German prisoners of war on Connecticut farms this year, according to State Farm Labor Supervisor Paul L. Putnam, in spite of the announcement from First Service Command Headquarters that German prisoners will be used in Middlesex and Worcester counties, in Massachusetts.

Mr. Putnam applied some time ago for Italian prisoners of war, but none have been available. He does not want Germans.

## Robert B. Stearns

Robert Bangs Stearns, who passed on at his Chestnut Hill home, Brookline, Mass., last night, was long identified with the public utility industry, both privately and publicly. Before retiring from active business in 1928, Mr. Stearns was successively Superintendent of Operations for the North Western Elevated Railroad of Chicago, General Manager of the Chicago-Milwaukee Electric Railway Company, and Vice-President of the Milwaukee Electric Railway Company.

In 1917 he came to Boston to serve as General Manager of the Bay State Street Railway Company. Later he became General Manager of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, which post he held for 11 years until his retirement. During his years of retirement he took interest in the affairs of other corporations, serving for nine years as President of the Massachusetts Northeastern Transportation Company.

He studied engineering at Purdue University, left college at the age of 18 to become shortly thereafter City Engineer for the City of Lebanon, Ind. He was a civil engineer working on construction of the Chicago Drainage Canal and the Hennepin Canal. Subsequently he became superintendent of construction of Elevated Railways in Chicago.

He was a member of the Brookline Country Club, the Algonquin and Engineers Clubs of Boston.

## *For Work Done Well*

Official United States Coast Guard

**Senior Boston Harbor Pilot Now Commander**

**Frederick C. Gevalt of West Roxbury, who has been a pilot in Boston Harbor since 1899, has just been promoted by the Coast Guard to the rank of Commander. The Coast Guard absorbed the Boston Harbor Pilots Association in November, 1942. The veteran is seen studying a replica of Boston Light and reproductions of various types of bell and spar buoys.**

## Pops Concert Leader Honored

In commemoration of the completion of 15 years as leader of Boston's Pops Concerts, Arthur Fiedler was today presented with a leather brief case by members of the orchestra. The presentation was made in behalf of the members by Melvin Bryant, Chairman of the Orchestra Committee, at the last rehearsal of the Pops season.

The orchestra moves from Symphony Hall and opens at the Hatch Memorial Shell, Charles River Esplanade, Thursday evening, July 20.

## Seamen Indicted In Unusual Case

Four seafaring men were indicted today by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of violating the Export Control Act in one of the most unusual customs cases in the annals of the local United States District Court. It involved smuggling in reverse.

Large quantities of American-made goods were to be smuggled" out of the country, on an Army transport, taken to England, and sold in "black markets" at fabulous profits, it was indicated by the charges in the indictment. The goods included 500 pairs of women's hosiery for which one of the defendants was alleged to have paid $1,750, combs, razor blades, perfume, mirrors, face powder, bobby pins, rings, and watches.

Those indicted were: Walter H. Shortsleeve of California, Arthur Mate Marjan Dembinski, and Joseph Valensi of New York, all members of the crew of the Army transport. The indictments were part of a group of 15 that were returned today to Judge Francis J. W. Ford in District Court most of which were against alleged violators of the narcotics laws.

## Goodwin Resignation Date As Registrar Changed

At the request of Governor Saltonstall, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, who won the Republican nomination for State Auditor in the primary, has changed the date of his resignation from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15.

Mr. Goodwin said the action was taken to avoid the possibility of the motor vehicles office being left without a director between the first and fifteenth of the month. The appointment of a successor could not be approved during that period because the Executive Council does not meet until Aug. 16.


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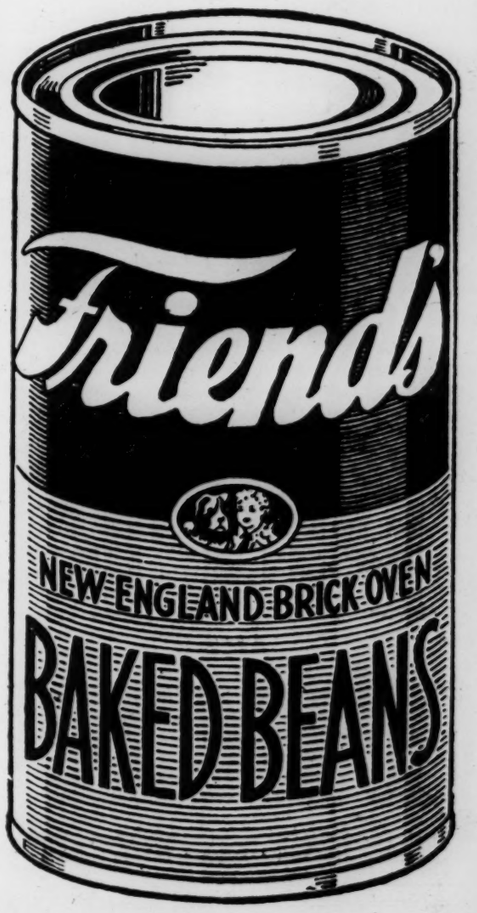

# Germans Begin Retreat in Poland

*Continued from Page 1*

from East Prussia. It is a city of Old Poland on a wedge of land between East Prussia and Lithuania. It lies 60 miles southwest of Kaunas and 90 miles from the Prussian Baltic coast. A Russian drive to the Baltic might trap two German armies in the Russian-annexed states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

An NBC radiocast from Sweden said the Russians were within 12 miles of East Prussia after driving 30 miles beyond Grodno, also an Old Polish city. Such proximity would mean that battle echoes could be heard in Germany itself.

Other Russian columns struck within 38 miles of Kaunas, old Capital of Lithuania, in a seven-mile advance. Detachments were within 29 miles of Grodno after racing 27 miles in 24 hours. Yet another group was 50 miles from Bialystok, strategic rail center leading into Warsaw and East Prussia. Brest Litovsk, on the River Bug, was within 67 miles of forces on the north and 70 of those in the Pripet Marshes area.

Warsaw itself was within 150 miles of Russian guns to the northeast.

Dvinsk, gateway to the Baltic Sea and Riga, was feeling increasing pressure of two huge approaching Russian armies.

The newest disaster to befall the Germans was Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's offensive against the Latvian Republic, which in its first two days gobbled up more than 1,000 villages in a breakthrough which front dispatches said was now 100 miles wide and 25 miles deep north of Gen. Ivan Bagramian's First Baltic Army.

General Yeremenko, fresh from victories in the Crimea, moved to within 18 miles of the border of the Latvian Soviet Republic on the main Velikie-Luki-Riga railway.

### Moscow Reports Heavy Nazi Losses

A Moscow communiqué said more than 7,000 Germans were killed and about 1,500 taken prisoner in a single day's fighting on the new sector.

Front dispatches pictured this latest offensive as well under way and said the Germans were falling back.

The Berlin Radio, apparently preparing the German people for news of a large-scale withdrawal along the entire Eastern Front, said: "It is obvious that the front cannot remain as it is. There are tow alternatives. One is a large-scale counteroffensive and the other the adaptation of the entire front to new lines. Since we are on the defensive in the East, the second alternative is the one to be applied."

A dispatch to Izvestia said General Yeremenko's offensive, which swept in the big towns of Idritsa, 22 miles east of the Latvian border, and Kudever, about 35 miles northeast of Idritsa, began with a heavy artillery barrage that blasted the Germans' "permanent" fortifications as high as 130 feet in the air.

Sebezh, 28 miles northwest of Idritsa, and Opochka, 15 miles southwest, the last strongholds held by the Germans on the eastern side of the Latvian middle border, were feeling the artillery of General Yeremenko's advance field units. His infantry fanned out north and south of both objectives.

To the south, the right wing of General Bagramian's army, which had crossed the River Drissa, was 14 miles from the Latvian border. The left arm of his forces, moving up through the lake country to the south of Dvinsk, got within 17 miles of the city in the region of the village of Rymshani.

## Normandy:

### Americans Press Nearer to St. Lô

American armor and infantry pushed to within a mile and a half of St. Lô, ancient fortress town midway across the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's forces drove on the city from two sides, the northwest and east.

The Paris Radio said 32 Allied divisions had been concentrated in the 14-mile stretch from St. Lô to Caumont to the east, and a Nazi front-line correspondent reported that the Allied artillery barrage was the heaviest yet encountered.

Another similar American drive down the Cherbourg Peninsula's west coast threatened to engulf Lessay, 21 miles northwest of St. Lô, and reached to within two miles of that town.

Four towns and several square miles of territory were overrun by the Americans, making their biggest territorial gains in several days.

The British Second Army, meanwhile, regained the much-fought-over town of Maltot, four miles southwest of Caen at the eastern end of the battle front in the triagle formed by the Orne and Odon Rivers.

## Air Over Europe:

### Munich Bombed Third Day in Row

A thousand Flying Fortresses and Liberators bombed Munich for the third successive day and also struck at Saarbrucken in Western Germany.

Munich is a transportation center for railways and roads between Germany, Italy, and France.

The Munich area has received about 9,000 tons of American bombs in three days, making it probably the most intensively bombed region on earth.

Berlin said a fleet also was striking from Italy, as on the past two days.

A large fleet of RAF heavy bombers struck two of the most important rail centers in Central France. No planes were lost. Other British bombers from Italy battered the Brescia rail yards in Northern Italy by night.

## Italy:

### American Troops Capture Lajatico

American troops of the Fifth Army, breaking through German defenses in the upper Era Valley some 17 miles inland from Italy's West Coast in a flanking move against Livorno, have captured the town of Lajatico in the bitterest fighting Italy has seen in recent weeks, Allied headquarters announced.

The Americans quickly mopped up all enemy soldiers remaining in the town July 12, and pushed on northward. By noon they had closed to a point only 12 miles from the Arno River Valley, key to the outer strong points of the German Gothic-Line defenses—supposedly the last strong natural barrier left to the enemy short of the Po River line in Northern Italy.

Simultaneously, French troops on the right of the Americans carved a path through German defense points and captured San Donato, astride a secondary highway in a mountainous area 25 miles southeast of Florence.

Still farther to the east, other French forces repulsed enemy counterattacks against Hill 218, two miles southwest of Poggibonsi and 38 miles inland from the West Coast. Clinging doggedly to their positions, the French inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Poggibonsi is a key junction controlling roads toward Florence and the Arno Valley.

The only major changes on the Eighth Army front came in the upper Tiber Valley. There Allied troops gained as much as four miles, halving the distance to the road junction of Citta di Castello. East of the Tiber the enemy withdrew from two strong hill positions.

## Saipan:

### U. S. Casualties Total 15,053

Conquest of strategic Saipan Island in the Western Pacific cost 15,053 American casualties—2,359 killed, 11,481 wounded, and 1,213 missing—Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal announced in Washington.

This total, the highest of any single ground action in the Pacific, was far exceeded by the losses inflicted on the Japanese garrison, 11,948 of whom already had been buried.

Secretary Forrestal said "probably 95 per cent" of the defending force, estimated at more than 20,000, perished in the futile defense of Saipan. That island is within bombing range of Tokyo and already is being used by American fighter planes.

Mr. Forrestal's report followed quickly an announcement by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz that Japanese prisoners of war on Saipan already exceeded 1,000. That also was a record for any single campaign in the Pacific.

New carrier task-force strikes at Guam and Rota, in the Marianas south of Saipan, were reported by Admiral Nimitz. These attacks rounded out nearly a week of sustained action, suggestive of preinvasion softening up, against those islands.

## Naval Losses:

### 6 Allied Destroyers Sunk in Invasion

Six American and British destroyers were lost in landing operations in France, the United States Navy Department and the British Admiralty announced.

The former Grace liner Santa Clara, renamed the transport Susan B. Anthony, also was lost by American naval forces along with the mine sweeper Tide, the destroyer escort Rich, and the fleet tug Partridge.

The American destroyers were the Corry and Glennon, built in the 1940-41 program, and the Meredith. President Roosevelt announced soon after the landings that two destroyers had been lost. He did not name them.

Three British destroyers announced lost by the Admiralty were the Boadicea, Swift and Svenner. The British also announced the loss of the Frigates Mourne, Blackwood and Lawford, the trawler Lord Austin and the auxiliary Minster.

Total naval losses announced were 15 vessels, seven American and eight British. Several thousand ships were involved in the landings.

## Battle Front in East

By a Staff Artist

**Russians Launch New Drive**

**Arrows indicate main points of the Russian advance, including the new drive of Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko in the north which has brought the Red Army to within 18 miles of the Latvian frontier.**

### Robot Bombs Used To Delay Invasion

*By the Associated Press*

Somewhere in France, June 19. Delayed

Flying bombs of the type now descending on London have been sent against troops on the American beachhead.

At least one has been identified by aviation ordnance officers and parts of another have been found.

## New Guinea:

### Japanese Fight To Escape Trap

The Japanese trapped in the Wewak area of British New Guinea are trying to break through Allied lines to the west, Allied Headquarters disclosed.

Battle lines were drawn 21 miles east of Aitape, and the first skirmishes were believed the opening ones of a determined attempt to break through.

It was estimated that 45,000 Japanese from the Eighteenth Army were trapped in the area west of Wewak.

The Japanese have been trapped in the Wewak sector since April, when Allied landings further up the coast were made, at Aitape and Hollandia and, later, at Maffin Bay, Wakde Island, the Schouten Islands, and Noemfoor.

The Japanese may try to break past the Allied holdings on the New Guinea mainland to reach bases in the northwestern end of the island.

Headquarters announced also that American bombers hammered enemy installations from Timor to Bougainville and north to Palau.

## China:

### Japanese Forces Gain in Kwangtung

Japanese troops have pushed forward 25 miles in Kwangtung Province seeking to close a vise on the Canton-Hankow railroad, but the Chinese contained the northern jaw in Hunan Province in the face of gas attacks, the Chinese High Command declared.

The left wing of the Japanese force forming the southern jaw of the giant pincer moved west of the vital railway had reached a point 12 miles from strategically important Yingtak.

Yingtak is 70 miles north of Canton and 190 miles south of the Hunan Province rail city of Hengyang, the focal point of the Chinese battle against the enemy's northern jaw. Actual occupation of Yingtak would place advance elements of the Japanese forces, driving north and south in an effort to clear the railway, within less than 160 miles of each other. The Japanese advanced on Yingtak from Tsingyun, 40 miles north-northwest of Canton.

Chinese quarters in Chungking were revising their view that the crisis in Hunan Province was past in the light of the new Japanese advance in Kwangtung Province. Reports circulated last week of a general Japanese retreat in Hunan are now said to be incorrect.

The Chinese communiqué said Japanese gas attacks were made in the Hengyang outskirts in conjunction with an aerial and artillery bombardment.

Meanwhile Chinese troops battling forward in the Salween River sector have taken the last important position outside the city walls of Tenchung, Japanese strong point, the Chinese High Command announced.

Vice-Admiral Kiichi Hasegawa of the Japanese Navy has been killed in action, the Berlin Radio said in a dispatch from the Japanese naval station of Yokosuka.

# Envoy Sees Greater Aid From Turkey

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Laurence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey, said today that "much closer cooperation" from Turkey could be expected soon.

Mr. Steinhardt, who left Ankara a week ago, saw President Roosevelt and said he discussed the general situation with him.

Reports from Ankara in the past two days indicated intense diplomatic activity there foreshadowing some spectacular development.

Mr. Steinhardt said he had returned to report on Anglo-American Russian conversations with the Turks which began a few weeks ago and still are going on.

Turkey has been neutral through the war but recently has taken two moves of extreme importance to the Allies.

The first was a complete stoppage of chrome shipments to Germany. The second was a ban on the passage of German ships through the Dardanelles with the result that a large number of Nazi vessels are bottled up in the Black Sea and unable to prey on Allied shipping in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Steinhardt said he expected to remain here a few weeks and then would return to Ankara. He already has seen Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

# Invasion Moves Yard by Yard Toward Final Grand Assault

*Continued from Page 1*

watched the operations from the beginning is that the progress has not been unduly slow so far.

But there also is a feeling that to continue the slow, slugging march in Normandy and leave it at that would be most unimaginative strategy, ignoring great possibilities still open to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in the way of further amphibious operations anywhere along the coast of France, Belgium, or Holland—or for that matter Denmark or Norway as well.

**Co-ordinated Drives Expected**

Now that the Russian armies are pushing ahead on a broad front toward the Baltic states and East Prussia, the time has come, it is felt, to co-ordinate most Allied attacks in the West with the Red Army's advances in the east so as to derive the fullest effect from joint blows at the German morale.

To mount and launch other invasion landings in Europe admittedly requires many weeks of preparation. But with D-Day now nearly six weeks' passed, it is likely that Hitler henceforth must reckon with the probability of one or more additional assaults against his West Wall. Sooner or later, the Allies are bound to capitalize on their sea supremacy with their air superority along a large part of the European coast.

In the meantime the Normandy front is keeping at least 15 German divisions engaged and tieing down many others in the rear through the activities of the air force's special paratroop Commandos and of the Maquis with whom they are working deep inside France.

## 'Coon Hound Valued Higher Than Corn

LESTERVILLE, Mo., July 13 (AP)—"Old Drive," a 10-year-old dog described by his owner, Jake Light, as "the best 'coon hound in Reynolds County," was freed last night from an Ozark mountain cave in which he was imprisoned for 10 days.

Rescuers chipped through the last foot of a 20-foot limestone bluff, and pulled "Old Drive" out of the hole as he whined gratefully.

The dog slipped into a crevice July 2 and dropped into the underground cavity. Neighbors with picks, drills, and dynamite worked 18 hours a day boring through the rugged hillside accessible only by trails to reach the cave. "We've neglected our corn crop maybe, but 'Old Drive' was worth it," said Mr. Light.

# Russians Tightening Grip On States Bordering Baltic

*Continued from Page 1*

Germans had not come as liberators, but as conquerors.

"The Germans themselves," it said, regulated the "social and economic life of the Baltic countries down to the smallest detail, confiscated for the benefit of the rich the property nationalized by the Soviets, forbade all political activity and sent thousands of Baltic men and women to German factories."

**Propaganda Lines**

The Tribune de Genève declares German propaganda has been playing up the benefits of German organization and promises gradual restitution of the economic heritage of these Baltic states, while Russian propaganda promises enlarged autonomy within the framework of the Soviet Union.

"From a strictly political viewpoint and excluding the question of social legislation," the Tribune continues, "the Moscow federal solution appears to insure more liberty than the centralized administration and direct colonization which are the basis of the Nazi new order.

"Everything, however, will depend upon the methods the Kremlin adopts to obliterate the memory of the deportations and massacres which marked its first visit. . . . Whatever happens, the fate of the Baltic states as sovereign and independent would seem to be irrevocably sealed.

"Just as Germany did in the past, so Russia has made it categorically clear that it considers these states its own private concern."

**Baltic People's Attitude**

Concerning the attitude of the Baltic peoples themselves, nowadays, the Gazette de Lausanne states there are extreme Right and Left organizations which are capable of exerting much influence.

The Rightist are "VAPS" in Estonia, the League of Thunder Crosses in Latvia, and the former Valdemaras Partisans in Lithuania.

The Leftist are Communist elements which have been active for many years.

"But," says the Gazette, "the mass of the Baltic peoples is determined to fight any foreign domination whatever, and declarations by the Committee of Liberation of the Baltic States, which recently reached Switzerland via Sweden, state that the independence of each of these three states must be based on a peasant democracy and the repudiation of fascist tendencies."

**Reich to Lose East Prussia**

Summing up, the comment says, "Too weak to recover their independence unaided, the Balts place great hopes in London and Washington, which by the Atlantic Charter formulated the principle of every nation's right freely to decide its own fate.

East Prussia, it generally is considered here — in unofficial circles—will cease to be German.

On the basis of earlier statements, the Soviet Union, it is presumed, will support Polish claims to certain parts of East Prussia. General opinion also is beginning to assume that Königsberg will become a Russian naval base in the Baltic, on the assumption that Russia wants the base and that none will prevent it.

Should this prove to be the case, then Russia would dominate the Baltic Sea even to preventing shipments of Swedish steel to Germany and, together with international control of the Kiel Canal, would effectively check all German ambitions in Scandinavia and Northeast Europe.

East Prussia vitally concerns Poland, but momentarily there is little evidence of any closer approach by the Polish Government in exile and the Soviet Union which is essential to an understanding on this part of Europe.

### Australian Offices In London Damaged

*Recorded by CBS*

New York, July 13

Australia House in the Strand in London "has been damaged during the flying bomb raids," it was disclosed in a London broadcast.

It is the headquarters of the Australian Government in London and it was considerably damaged by blast, continued the broadcast. The building itself is intact, but doors were blown off and nearly every window shattered. In many of its offices, in fact, the staff are still working with windows open to the streets.

## *Grandma Joins WAC; Family Keeps Pride*

SOMERS, Mont. (AP)—Grandma and Grandpa Rumley grumbled because their grandson was too young for military duty. And their son's honorable discharge after combat duty left the family with no one in the armed forces.

Grandpa tried to enlist, but was turned down. Too old.

That was too much for Grandma—now WAC Private Phoebe A. Rumley.


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# Missionaries in Philippines Jailed on Espionage Charges

*Ray Cronin, now Associated Press War Editor at San Francisco, was chief of the former Associated Press bureau in Manila. He spent 21 months in a Japanese prison camp prior to repatriation.*

By Ray Cronin

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 (AP)—Sensational charges, topped by espionage, have been lodged by the Japanese Army of Occupation against American religious workers in the Philippines, according to a radiocast from the Nippon-controlled Manila Radio.

The radiocast said all United Nations missionaries and other religious workers in the islands were rounded up during the past week and thrown into a civilian prison camp.

The Japanese said these Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries and religious workers had "abused" their temporary freedom of movement by engaging in espionage and subversive propaganda that endangered the safety of the Army of Occupation. They further alleged the religious workers had attempted, through subversive activities, to upset cooperation between Japanese authorities and the Nippon-puppet republic of the Philippines.

**Property Seized**

The radiocast said all the properties of the "enemy" religious organizations — supposedly the scores of churches, convents, schools, and monasteries in the Philippines — were turned over to the Bureau of Religious Affairs of the Republic.

After the Japanese Army took over Manila on Jan. 2, 1942, about 500 missionaries and religious workers, most of them Americans, were permitted to live in their own religious compounds outside the Santo Tomas civilian prison camp. Some of them, including both Roman Catholics and Protestants, refused to sign temporary releases offered by the Japanese. They were held in the camp. The others, while outside, had only limited freedom under the watchful eyes of the Japanese military police.

The temporary releases were a pledge against espionage and subversive activities. The Japanese made it clear any violations would draw "dire punishment."

**Problem to Japanese**

From the outset of the occupation the Japanese, non-Christians, did not know how to handle the religious question in the Philippines, only Christian country of the Orient. Their Army Religious Bureau failed dismally in its attempts to gain the co-operation of about 13,000,000 Filipino Roman Catholics and several million Protestants for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Japanese cracked down on some American missionaries in Manila in the fall of 1943. About a dozen Roman Catholic priests were taken to the military police prison at Fort Santiago, charged with disseminating "enemy" propaganda. We never learned what happened to the priests.

This latest action of the Japanese may cause widespread resentment among Filipinos who always have demonstrated a great love and respect for their religious leaders, especially Americans.

## Roosevelt Gets Message From Chiang Kai-shek

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister of China, yesterday presented to President Roosevelt a message from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, but gave reporters no hint as to its content.

## Red Cross Chairman

D. Basil O'Connor

Appointed by President Roosevelt as Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, succeeding Norman H. Davis.

# O'Connor Gets Chairman Post In Red Cross

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed D. Basil O'Connor, head of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, as Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross to succeed Norman H. Davis.

Mr. O'Connor, former New York law partner of Mr. Roosevelt, will serve the remainder of a term exporing Dec. 11 this year. Mr. Davis passed on several days ago.

"Mr. O'Connor is admirably qualified for this position," the President said in an accompanying statement, "because of his firsthand knowledge of almost every part of the United States and because of his association with the medical and nursing problems through the years he has served as president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

"All this is in addition to his excellent executive ability."

The appointment was made under authority of legislation passed in 1905 giving the President the job of naming the Red Cross Chairman. George L. Harrison, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been acting head of the Red Cross since July 5.

## 'Don't Change Horses' Stays Out of Race

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, has informed owners of the copyright on the song "Don't Change Horses in the Middle of the Stream" that the Commission can take no action regarding the barring of the song by major radio networks.

The firm of Drake, Hoffman and Livingston, New York, had protested that their musical composition had been barred by NBC, CBS, Mutual and the Blue networks on the ground it possessed political significance.

In a letter made public yesterday, Mr. Fly said the Commission could take no action on the complaint because its power "is limited to determining in the light of the station's entire operation whether the station has been operating in the public interest."

## 'Excess' Manpower Puts Autoist in Hole

MADISON, Wis., July 13 (AP)—R. W. Roloff, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, offers this as the best of 800 excuses given by car owners for failure to have their $5 Federal use stamps.

The car was damaged three weeks ago. The repair job was completed earlier than expected, so the garagemen parked the car on the street. One of Mr. Roloff's men slapped on a ticket.

Now the owner is complaining about an excess of garage manpower at a time when most others are bemoaning delays caused by lack of help.

## Negro Nurses to Train At Fort in Arizona

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah—Establishment at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, of the first basic training center for Negro nurses in the Ninth Service Command has been announced by Maj. Gen. David McCoach, Jr., Commanding General, from his headquarters here.

The initial training class—four to six weeks in length—will have an enrollment of 135 nurses, all of whom were recently commissioned Second Lieutenants. Capt. Mary L. Petty of Chicago, first Negro nurse with the Army Nurse Corps to hold a captaincy and highest ranking Negro nurse in the Ninth Service Command, wil lsupervise the schooling.

# Allies Open Move for World-Wide Freedom on News

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — The United States and Great Britain are planning a conference here this fall on international communications and news exchange. It is regarded as an opening move toward this Government's objective of gaining world-wide press freedom after the war.

The conference will be one of a series between the American and British Governments on subjects ranging from oil to aviation. The meetings are being held first with the British because officials here feel there is more chance of concrete accomplishment based on similar British-American interests and ways of doing business.

In the case of communications it is also true that British interests control the means of communication over much of the earth's surface and generally have applied their policy of Empire trade promotion to fix rates favorable to British services in competition with the non-British.

**Free Access to News**

State Department officials said they were unable to say exactly what percentage of communications facilities is under British control.

The broad American objective of promoting international freedom of news and information also is beginning to take shape in other ways. Some diplomatic officials now are talking about seeking an international agreement guaranteeing reporters free and equal access to the news in all countries, unrestricted movement and the right to transmit their information at rates fair to all.

Such an agreement may come up for discussion at the British-American communications conference, at least informally.

**Russia an Enigma**

Should it eventually be worked out with the British, it then could be extended to other nations as they became interested. Russia, with its complete control of news sources and transmission, is regarded as an enigma in this respect.

Less difficult, it is expected, will be imposition on Germany and other defeated Axis countries of surrender terms providing that the people of Axis countries may not be prohibited from listening to radio news and other programs regardless of where they originate.

This is designed to destroy formally the present Axis bans against listening to the radio except for programs the Governments arrange for the people. A proposal for a "freedom-to-listen" provision is understood to have been included in the American draft of surrender terms and to have been accepted by the British and Russians, through the Europe Advisory Commission in London.

## Uniform Rates

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The New York Times said today that the United States would ask other Allied nations—and compel enemy countries—to remove or minimize all restrictions on the free exchange of news after the war.

In a dispatch from Washington the Times said that, as a step toward agreement by the United Nations, Great Britain would be asked to open discussions on the subject here this fall.

The story continued:

"The American draft of the terms of surrender for Germany, now before the European Advisory Commission in London, contains a clause demanding that the Germans abandon all control over communications outside their own frontiers and give the German people the right to listen freely to foreign broadcasts.

**Control by Allies**

"The American terms of surrender also demand complete control by the Allies over all German communications within that country. These same stipulations were written into the terms of surrender for Italy. . . .

"It is clear that these requirements are only part of a wider plan under which the United States will ask the United Nations to co-operate, in removing all barriers to free news reporting in all countries, and in guaranteeing that news may be moved quickly and cheaply from all parts of the world to all other parts over a fair and unfettered world communications system."

**Uniform Rates**

The Times said that it is understood that the alms pertaining to enemy nations have been accepted by other members of the European Advisory Commission, Britain and Russia.

## Negro Education Declared Urgent

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 13 (AP)—Terming Negro educational opportunity a barometer of race relations both North and South, Dr. Charles H. Thompson told before the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University yesterday that "at the rate we are going it will take 85 years and the expenditure of $150,000,000 to bring Negro schools up to the standards of white schools."

Dr. Thompson, Editor of the Journal of Negro Education and Dean of Howard University, said that if such equalization is achieved, it will then require an increased annual expenditure of $50,000,000 to maintain it.

He said that in 1940 nine states had a per capita expenditure for education that was 212 per cent "greater for whites than for Negroes." He also charged that "Negro teachers, with 80 per cent as much training as whites and 30 per cent more children to teach, receive only 50 per cent as much salary."

## Care of Civilians In War Zones Urged

GENEVA, July 13 (AP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross, recalling that as early as 1940 it had appealed for the protection of civilian populations in war zones, made public today another call upon "all men and women of good will to exert influence so that irreparable wrong which human beings are inflicting upon humanity may now cease."

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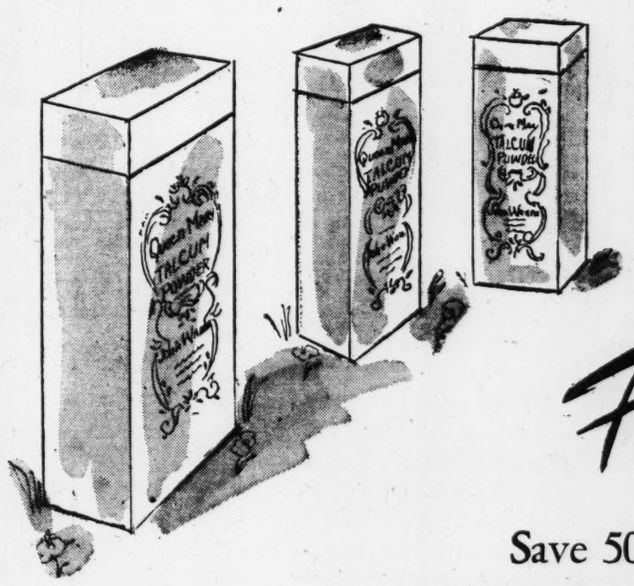


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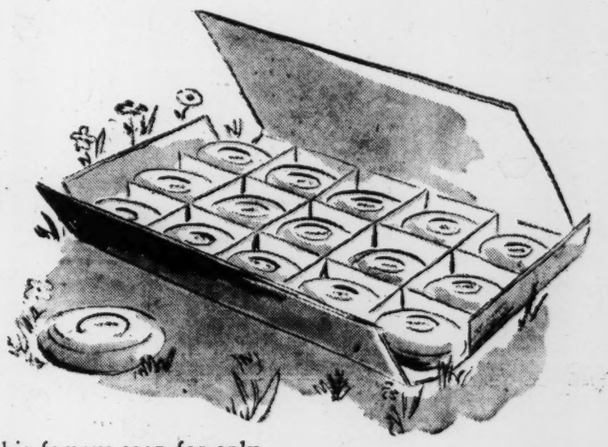

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# Allies Begin to Reap Balkan Dividends

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Albanian guerrillas have formed a national committee and asked the Allies for military aid, looking toward eventual recognition as a government.

Until recently, German-occupied Albania had a puppet government under Nazi control, but the guerrillas have begun to fight more actively and the puppet government has fallen.

**Significant Developments**

The new development, which was learned today, is significant for both political and military reasons:

1. The failure of the puppets reflects the severe drop in German prestige and a loosening of their control as a result of Allied successes.

2. Albania is important strategically because it sits at the narrowest point of the Adriatic and dominates that sea. It is the gateway which Mussolini used to attack Greece and has several excellent ports.

3. While the Germans are not believed to have any large occupying forces in Albania, widespread guerrilla activity would help throw their thinly spread Balkan defenses off balance.

**Linked to Partisans**

The guerrilla committee is called the L. C. N. and its President is Enver Hoxha. It has some ties with the Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) in Yugoslavia, and its political sympathies are similar.

As in Yugoslavia and Greece, however, opposition to the Nazis is divided and there have been cases of Albanians fighting among themselves rather than against the invader.

There is no Albanian government recognized by the Allies and King Zog's position in London is virtually that of a private citizen. Available reports show he may run into the same trouble which King George of Greece faces on the question of returning to Albania as monarch.

There is no indication that Washington or London is likely to rush to recognize the L. C. N. as the government of Albania, but officials say the policy of helping those who actively fight the Nazis will apply.

## British Commando Outwits Germans

*By the Associated Press*

Island of Vis, Yugoslavia, July 13

A young British Commando officer shot and killed the commandant of the German garrison on the Island of Brac after entering the closely guarded headquarters disguised as a shepherd with a Sten gun hidden in a bundle of sticks. (Brac is below the Dalmatian port of Split.)

This was one of many Allied Commando exploits harassing the Germans in the Dalmatian Islands in recent months.

The Commando, Lieut. Bernard James Barton, of Hastings, Sussex, was accompanied by two Partisan soldiers.

## Report on Yugoslavia

*The first dispatch written from a Partisan troopship in the Adriatic, shows the Allied air and naval supremacy along the supply lines to the Yugoslav Guerrillas. It tells of a motley fleet laden with British and Partisan troops—including girl soldiers—sailing day and night under the very noses of the Germans.*

**By Astley Hawkins**
Reuter Correspondent

ABOARD A PARTISAN TROOPSHIP IN THE ADRIATIC, July 13—In this small British-built troopship of the Yugoslav Partisans, its holds packed with ammunition and food and its decks and saloons crowded with British and Partisan troops—including girl soldiers—I have just "cruised" across the Adriatic.

We formed part of the motley fleet of small steamers and sailing craft which day and night cross this sea with little or no interference, although operation is virtually under the noses of the Germans on Hvar Island.

They bring steady quantities of Allied supplies to help keep the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) fed and armed.

Transport planes also deliver large cargoes to partisan territory in the interior.

**Daylight Voyage**

The small convoy of which my ship was part deliberately made the crossing in daylight because the Allied air forces and navies now command the Adriatic. The voyage was uneventful, apart from one false air-raid alert when Partisan marksmen poked their rifles through the portholes ready to meet any attacker.

Some of the Partisan girl soldiers wore British battle dress. So did most of the men.

I remarked to one Partisan officer on the small size of the ship for the job, and he replied: "We would take her to America if we had to get our supplies there."

The little vessel appeared badly in need of an overhauling and a new coat of gray war paint, but the Partisans are too busy fighting the war to worry much about such things.

**Floor Is Only Bed**

It has no sleeping or feeding accommodations for the troops. Everyone slept in his clothes wherever he could find room on the open deck or on the tiny saloon floor. Meals were improvised on the same basis with individual rations brought for the voyage.

Partisan propaganda posters were plastered around the walls of the ship's saloon with Marshal Tito holding a commanding position among pictures of Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Joseph Stalin.

The Partisans spent most of their time singing—singing about themselves, about Marshal Tito and the destruction of Fascism.

The captain and his young officers, even to the steersman, all in the same khaki uniform and cap with the red Partisan star, stood together on the bridge singing sometimes for hours as the ship sailed on.

Associated Press

**King Learns Details of Conference With Tito**

**Somewhere in Italy, King Peter of Yugoslavia (left) gets a report from Dr. Ivan Subasic upon the latter's return from a conference with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito). Dr. Subasic heads a new Yugoslavian Cabinet announced in London last week. This is an official British photo.**

## Yugoslav Accord Outlined

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 13—Details of the agreement signed on June 16 between King Peter II of Yugoslavia and the National Committee of Yugoslav Liberation, headed by Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), were broadcast today by the Free Yugoslav radio.

The broadcast, giving an account of the agreement to the Yugoslav people, was reported by United States Government monitors.

According to the broadcast, the agreement contained six points, as follows:

1. A Yugoslav Royal government is to be formed of "progressive and democratic elements who have not been compromised in the course of the struggle for national liberation." The government will be charged with the task of organized help for the National Army of Liberation and "for all those who will fight against the enemy of our homeland so that all forces will be united in one national front."

2. The National Committee of Yugoslav Liberation and the Royal government are to "determine the organs for collaboration in the struggle against the enemy and to assist in the setting up of one single government as soon as possible."

3. Both parties agree that the political organization of Yugoslavia "will be decided by the nation itself after the liberation of the country."

4. As a foundation for the "democratic federal organization" of the country, a "temporary administration" has been set up with the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation as its executive agency.

5. "Full recognition" is accorded the National Army of Liberation under command of Marshal Tito and "all traitors of the nation are condemned."

6. The entire nation and all of the fighting forces are "called upon to unite with the national enemy of liberation into a single front."

## Patterson Announces Lag In War Goods Production

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The production of Army equipment and weapons was $400,000,000 behind schedule in the second quarter of this year, Acting Secretary of War Patterson reported today.

The Acting Secretary told a news conference he had seen published statements that currency production schedules were being met, and added "that statement is not true."

The dollar volume lag represented 8 per cent of the schedules set on April 1 for the second quarter, Mr. Patterson said, and "those schedules at the time were deemed to be feasible and achievable."

Among the items behind schedule he said, were "the Long Tom" 155mm. field gun, medium tanks, tank destroyers, bulldozers, heavy duty trucks, and field wire.

Mr. Patterson made his statement two days after an announcement by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, of a program preparing for partial resumption of civilian production. Mr. Nelson's program, a compromise with War and Navy officials, goes into effect Saturday.

Asked to expand his comments by discussing the problem of reconversion to civilian production in labor surplus areas, Mr. Patterson retorted: "I think you can draw your own conclusions. There is only one manpower pool in the nation. A great part of this, of course, is now in the armed forces. The remainder is needed to man the war plants, to produce essential civilian supplies, and to carry on the essential services such as laundries and electric power plants.

"The larger the scale of civilian production, the more manpower is absorbed in that, and the more difficult it becomes to meet war requirements."

The Department's production problems are complicated, Mr. Patterson said, by the fact that in addition to the lag behind schedules, the schedules themselves are constantly being revised—and principally upward—on the basis of increased demands from the combat theater commanders for additional supplies of particular weapons.

During the second quarter, chiefly because of mounting demands from General Eisenhower's forces, Mr. Patterson said, requirements were upped for radar, aircraft bombs, 100-octane gasoline, tanks and tank destroyers.

"The difficulties in meeting schedules are mainly manpower problems," he said.

"To a considerable extent, the shortages are not in the plants producing finished weapons, but in the supporting industries and among sub-contractors."

Mr. Patterson added that there seemed to be "a prevalent but grossly mistaken feeling that the war is about over."

## U. S.-Spain Agree On Aircraft Rights

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The State Department reported today it had reached an agreement with the Spanish Government for landing rights for American commercial aircraft in Spain.

Several technical problems remain to be worked out and the Department said that pending their solution no detailed announcement would be made.

The agreement was made as a result of negotiations directed by Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State. To handle the remaining technical problems, this Government has sent to Spain a mission of specialists headed by Charles I. Stanton, Civil Aeronautics Administrator, and including Oswald Ryan, a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and Fred Novinger, chief of air carrier inspection, first district civil aeronautics administration, New York.

## Nazis Claim New Secret Navy Weapon

LONDON, July 13 (Reuter)—A third German secret weapon described as "the combat media of the German Navy," was mentioned by Dr. Rudolf Semler, German war reporter, according to the German Transocean News Agency.

"Technical details are prohibited by the censorship—as in the case of V-1, the flying bomb," he said.

"Possibly these naval combat media comprise of a new explosive, a novel craft, a torpedo, or a combination of all three."

The new weapon is said to be designed for use against "highly armored" enemy units.

## Fastest Spitfire

LONDON, July 13 (Reuter)—The RAF's Spitfire Mark 11, kept on the secret list some time after details of the Mark-12 had been released, is now disclosed to be "the fastest aircraft of its type in the world." This, at least, is the opinion of photographic reconnaissance pilots of RAF Coastal Command, who have used the Mark-11 in some of the most outstanding photographic sorties made over German territory.

These include getting records of the destruction of the Mohne and Eder Dams, and of bomb damage in Berlin.

A United States Army Air Forces photographic unit also uses a number of Spitfires Mark-11, and one American pilot said of the plane, "we find it ideal for the particular job of work it does."

One of the longest sorties carried out by a machine of this model was a trip to Stettin by an American officer. His return journey was about 1,200 miles.

## Stronger Japanese Resistance Indicated by Action on Saipan

**By John Beaufort**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific*

WITH AN ADVANCED UNIT OF UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET, July 13—Japan's use of sea and air power in the battle for Saipan leads one to expect that from now on its resistance will be stiffer and more determined than ever.

When the invasion of the Gilberts and the Marshalls alike failed to bring out the Japanese fleet, many observers concluded that it would be held until the homeland was threatened. In effect that is what has happened. But the appearance of an enemy carrier task force did not lead to a showdown in a sea battle, for which American Navy men had been hoping.

It appeared like an attempt to disperse United States fleet units supporting and protecting the land forces on Saipan. In this, as in every central Pacific amphibious campaign, however, powerful naval units have been disposed in such way that they could take on a Japanese naval carrier attack.

**Defeated in Air Phase**

The composition of the enemy sea force for the June 18-19 encounter demonstrated that new risks are now considered justifiable by Japan's war leaders. The five tankers lost were in their own way as valuable as any five or six carriers or the cruisers or destroyers which took part.

The presence of tankers indicates that the Japanese task force might have sailed forth to do battle if the preliminary air phase hadn't gone so disastrously against them.

Japan's air opposition has been insistent. Japanese bombing attacks occurred morning and night for some days after the Marines and soldiers landed on Saipan on June 15. American carrier planes were busy neutralizing Japanese air defense and have given Japanese aviation a severe beating.

**Land Fighting Difficult**

The land fighting on Saipan has been difficult. A United States Army division was thrown into the attack. The Japanese possibly were able to reinforce their original Saipan garrison. The campaign saw the first attempt of the enemy to try an amphibious counterattack in the Central Pacific.

The Japanese attempted to crowd in on the newly established American beachhead with barges of which 13 were sunk and the remainder driven off. There were probably a hundred Japanese involved in this unsuccessful counterattack.

Notwithstanding this failure, the Japanese ground forces have again proved themselves a most formidable element in the Japanese fighting machine. They contested the American advance with mortars, artillery, tanks, and all types of hand weapons.

**Civilians Helped Troops**

While their cohorts in the air were being shot down and their battle fleet was speeding to cover, the ground forces put up the most serious battle of all. In many cases civilians probably fought side by side with the troops.

But even the most fanatical infantry is helpless without ships and air forces of equal caliber.

At Saipan the Japanese tried to fight off the Americans as they never tried before.

The results appear to justify the opinion of many observers that the Americans are a match for the Japanese Navy and Air Force alike.

## London Tube-Sleepers Move Into Deeper Tunnel Quarters

*Continued from Page 1*

commodation. Compared with the discomforts which they endured for the past month on station platforms, the new shelters afford good and safe accommodation.

"It was a bit cold after the warm tubes," Mrs. OBrien said, "but otherwise it was the best night I have had since the flying bombs started."

**Clean and Fresh**

Those who have felt the humid atmosphere of ordinary tube shelters think that the temperature of the new quarters probably normal and only chilly in comparison with the heat of former sleeping places.

The new dormitories are long tunnels which have been dug for the extension of the subway after the war. They are clean and fresh looking and named after widely known painters. They'll not be used as living quarters. Sleepers must be out by eight o'clock in the morning and may return any time after six o'clock in the evening.

Two of these shelters are now open. Three more will be opened shortly. They each have accommodations for 8,000 persons. Three-tiered bunks are placed along each side with a passageway through the middle. They have washing facilities and canteens.

"We shall make these people comfortable in time," a warden told me this morning. "We can probably rearrange bunks so that families can sleep in little groups."

**Bunks Numbered**

The bunks are numbered and sleepers are allowed in only by permit. Tube shelters have been given priority for new accommodations. At the Council Offices where permits are issued, hundreds more people are making application for tickets. Authorities hope to get other shelters open as soon as possible.

The anxiety of these folk to get into deep shelters is comprehensible to those who have seen how they have slept on the subway platforms or to those who know what it is like to sleep in their own homes under flying bombs.

The prospect of sleeping on a wooden bunk in a tunnel with 8,000 others is a grim, unwelcome experience to most people in other circumstances.

## Chinese Version of 'White Cliffs'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 13—A new popular song called "On the Chialing River," containing the same nostalgic qualities as "The White Cliffs of Dover" is now sweeping China, the Chungking radio said in an overseas broadcast reported by United States Government monitors.

The song was composed by Ho Lu-ting, with the lyrics by the poet, Tuan Mu Hung-liang. A free translation of the song follows:

On the day when the enemy took our village,
That day I lost field and farmhouse,
Family and cows and sheep.
Now as I walk by the Chialing River
I seem to catch the fragrance of the old homestead.

Swift is the water, bright is the moon,
But where is all our happy laughter and dreaming?
Flowing—flowing ever in my heart.
I must return to my native village,
To the untended fields and flowers
And the thin, poor little lambkins.
I must return, return through the enemy's shellfire,
I must return, return through the forests of his bayonets.
I must take my victorious weapons
And plant them high on the land that bore me.

The Chinese radio said that the song has been published in an enlarged edition of the volume "China's Patriots Sing," issued by the Ministry of Information to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the Sino-Japanese war on July 7.

## W. C. T. U. Speaker Warns of Peace Lag

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 13 (AP)—Mrs. George C. Relyea of New York said yesterday it is "only natural that people should look to the future with doubt because, in spite of the peak of achievement attained by science today, the world is still in the dark ages so far as its peace machinery is concerned."

Addressing a second-day meeting of the interstate conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Relyea described her version of "the new world at peace" as presenting many readjustment difficulties.

Miss Flora E. Strout, from New York, speaking for Dr. Ella A. Boole, World President of the W. C. T. U., reported that the union still heard from 30 of its 52 affiliated countries, although the war had necessitated the return of many missionaries.


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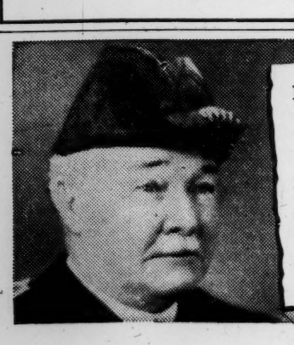

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# Incumbents Have Field Day In Oklahoma Primary Vote

By the Associated Press

Incumbents had a field day in Oklahoma's primary election yesterday and the five Democratic Representatives whose offices were at stake won renomination with unofficial returns from the nation's primaries of July 11 nearly complete.

A new face joined their ranks—Dennis Bushyhead, grandson of a Cherokee Indian chief and great-grandson of the Chief Justice of the Cherokee Supreme Court. He was named Democratic nominee to succeed Representative Wesley Disney (D) in the First District.

Mr. Bushyhead's Republican opponent will be George B. Schwabe of Tulsa, who was Speaker of the Eighth Legislature.

Mr. Disney, New Deal critic, ran second to another incumbent, tall U. S. Senator Elmer Thomas, three-term friend of the Administration seeking re-election.

Democratic Representatives renominated to face Republican opponents in November were Paul Stewart in the Third District, Lyle Boren in the Fourth, Mike Monroney in the Fifth, Jed Johnson in the Sixth, and Victor Wickersham in the Seventh. Democrat W. G. Stigler in the Second had no primary opponent. He will face E. O. Clark, Republican nominee, whom he defeated in March to win his office in a special election.

The lone Republican Representative, Ross Rizley of the Eighth District, had no opponent in the primary and will go up against former Representative Phil Ferguson in the fall.

The Utah Governorship will be a battle between Herbert B. Maw, Democratic incumbent, and Republican J. Bracken Lee, Mayor of Price, who lost in the congressional race two years ago.

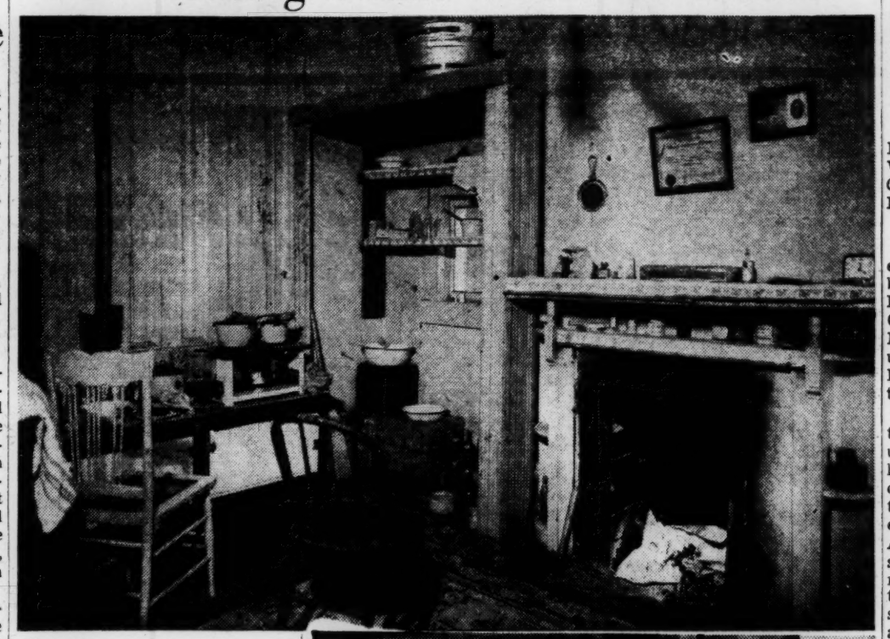
B. H. Stringham, Mayor of Vernal, and William Peterson of Logan must enter the run-off primary Aug. 15 to decide the Republican congressional nomination in the First District.

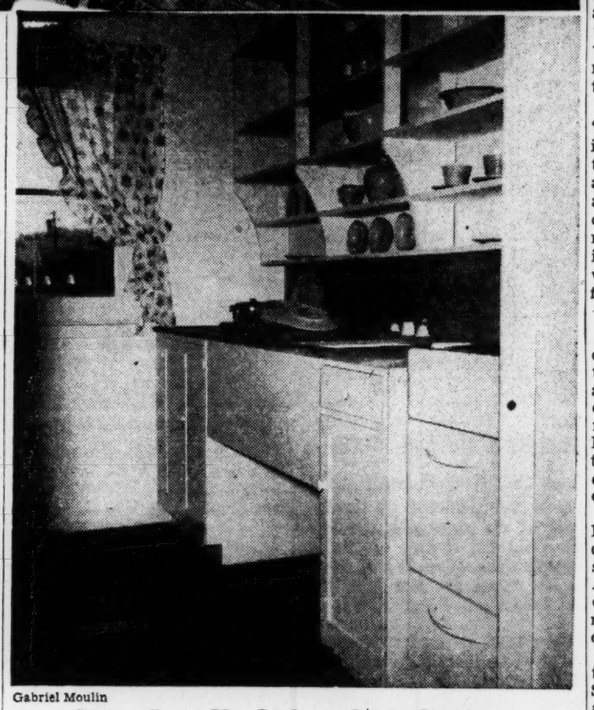
Quayle Cannon, Jr., Salt Lake City State representative, had a better than 2-to-1 lead over C. Ed. Lewis of Salt Lake City for the Republican nomination in the Second District.

Utah's two Democratic Representatives, Walter K. Granger and J. Will Robinson, had no primary contention.

Washington's Republican Gov. Arthur B. Langlie's renomination vote climbed, on the basis of unofficial primary election returns, from 2,549 out of 3,164 precincts to more than 35,000 above the combined total of four other gubernatorial candidates of both major parties.

# New Housing Awaits West Coast Evictees





Gabriel Moulin

**Sutter Court Has Light and Airy Kitchens**

**Top: A slum kitchen on Sutter Street, San Francisco, from which the Health Department evicted tenants from unsanitary and unsafe homes. Bottom: The new kitchen at Sutter Court, first 48 units of 240 for rehousing "Japtown" evictees. This is said to be the first combined slum clearance and temporary war housing in the United States.**

## San Francisco Gets New-Type Housing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13—This is the only city in the United States that insists upon combining its emergency war housing program with the more stable purpose of slum clearance.

When some of the 140 families evicted from the city's substandard "Japtown" return to new homes built on the site of their old ones, San Francisco will claim the first combination slum clearance and war housing community in the country.

Homes for the 240 evicted families are now under construction, but only 140 will be rehoused in the district known as "Japtown" from which hundreds of Japanese families were evacuated by the Army. The moving of these Japanese families, 1,091 in all, left vacant hundreds of homes in the Western Addition for housing war workers.

**Only Project of Its Kind**

But investigation disclosed that "Japtown" was far from usable by war workers. They were found to be disreputable hovels, encouraging overcrowding and a menace to the health of the city. Result—the Government allocated $605,120 to the job of clearing these slums and building new houses, the only project of its kind in the country.

Of the 144 properties condemned by the city, 18 are being demolished, 33 are to be remodelled and for the present, at least, the remainder are boarded up. In the meantime, 1,004 evictees have found other homes, some of them in the new Housing Authority projects already erected in the onetime Japanese districts.

These homes already built are of the temporary war-housing type which will be removed within two years at least after the war.

**Light, Airy Kitchens**

In contrast to the housing to be taken down, the new-type homes have light, airy kitchens, equipped with gas stoves, have space heaters, hot and cold water, pleasant bedrooms, and baths with showers.

One bedroom units will rent for $32 a month plus $4 for furniture, where the Government, instead of the tenant, provides the furniture; the two bedroom units, $35 a month plus $6 for furniture, and the three bedroom apartments, $37 a month plus $8 for furniture.

Sutter Court, consisting of 48 homes, is the first project to be completed and is already occupied. The other two in "Japtown," Eddy Court and Golden Gate Court, will be ready in a matter of days, while another 100-unit project in the industrial section, will be finished in another month.

**Macadam Paving**

Front yards will be seeded, portions of the space between courts have macadam paving, and play spaces with jungle gyms will be provided in the courts. Full-grown trees also are being planted in the courts.

Only those persons who have been evicted by the City and who are employed in certified war industries may qualify for these accommodations.

While the current "Japtown" rehousing program required removal of only a few buildings, the Housing Authority has gone on record declaring itself ready to undertake as much additional housing as the Government will provide funds for, but insists that in any future construction, slum dwellings must be demolished first, in order that blighted areas may actually be corrected.

This policy was promulgated at a meeting June 12 during consideration of new proposals to extend the "Japtown" housing, as city officials are keeping up the campaign to evict tenants of unsanitary slum homes.

In the meantime, the Board of Supervisors, the city's legislative body, the City Planning Commission, the Housing Authority and other groups are working on plans now to replace the city's blighted areas in a comprehensive slum clearance program after the war.

The Housing Authority already has in operation five permanent housing projects originally built for families of low income which care for 1,741, families, most of them now war workers or families of military personnel. Two of these were finished last year, when the War Production Board recognized the need for additional housing in San Francisco and granted the Authority preference ratings so that these two projects, already well advanced in construction, could be completed.

## Union Council Plans Postwar Ship Uses

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—A postwar program calling for a Unitd Nations conference to consider "the best use" of Allied ships and for full employment of seamen through full utilization of those ships was adopted yesterday by the National Council of the National Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) at its semiannual meeting.

Joseph Curran, N. M. U. President, announced the program in a nation-wide radiocast over the Mutual network and at a press conference which followed it.

The plan, he said, recommends a United Nations conference to promote world trade "on a scale never before imagined," an immediate "open-table United Nations conference on shipping at which preliminary agreement on a fair distribution of the world's tonnage can be reached," gradual relaxation of Government control of shipping, universal minimum wage scales and labor standards, subsidies if necessary, and recognition of the right of shipping firms to enter the air transportation field, but "no subsidization at the expense of shipping."

## Woman G. O. P. Official Defends Assembly Plan

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP) — Mary Donlon, Vice-Chairman of the Republican Resolutions Committee and twice campaign manager for presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey, declared yesterday, "there is a tendency to discredit the capacity of representative assemblies to function effectively."

Miss Donlon, addressing the Women's National Republican Club post-convention luncheon, condemned what she called "the belief, too widely accepted, that the highest duty of representatives is to vote approval of some leader-inspired policy or document."

Miss Donlon handled the women's phase of Governor Dewey's unsuccessful gubernatorial campaign in 1938 and his successful 1942 campaign.

# Oil Conferees May Set Pace For Peacetime

Continued from Page 1

Executive Vice-Chairman of the WPB Charles E. Wilson, and Charles Raynor, State Department Petroleum Adviser.

**The British Group**

The British group is to be headed by Lord Beaverbrook and will be made up of Minister of State Richard Law, Chairman of the Oil Control Board, Geoffrey Lloyd, Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Ralph Assheton and Sir William Brown, who will act as chief technical adviser.

According to other information the conference, which is a follow-up on preliminary discussions held here recently, will seek a world oil agreement which would open the earth's petroleum supplies on equal terms as provided by the Atlantic Charter. Washington is said to hope that all oil-producing nations will join in the formation of an International Commission which would recommend the amount of oil which each country would receive. This allocation would be made on the basis of need rather than on that of ability to pay.

The United Press reports that "another part of the plan would include an agreement that neither the United States nor Britain—or any other nation which joined the accord—would allow restrictions on development of oil refineries or reserves. That would be a major importance in the Middle East where there are vast untapped fields of oil," the service declares.

**Boom for Middle East**

Persons familiar with the Middle Eastern oil question believe that some such international agreement would permit the rapid opening of that area's extensive reserves. Both American and British interests are strongly entrenched there and have been inclined in the past to keep a wary eye on each other's activities.

If they join forces, however, Middle Eastern oil exploitation could be brought along very swiftly, since between them the Americans and British have the equipment, know-how and diplomatic standing to make a good job of it.

The present plan seems certain to supersede the Government's Saudi Arabian oil deal which was announced last winter but which ran into strong domestic opposition. The deal called for the one-sided development of Arabian reserves rather than the broader exploitation now planned.

## Oil Parley Approval

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Emanuel Shinwell, back bench Laborite, asked assurance in Commons today that Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Information, would not "give too much away" in the forthcoming international oil discussion in Washington.

Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, promised that any arrangements would be submitted to the House for approval.

# U. S. and Mexico to Co-operate On Hemispheric Security Plan

Continued from Page 1

United States' transportation facilities.

"With respect to sea transportation, the two governments are agreed that regular shipping services between the two countries, interrupted by the war, shall be resumed so as to provide for the relief of overburdened rail and highway transportation facilities," the official statement said.

Equally important, the two neighbor nations have decided to push the industrialization of Mexico. The Mexican-American Commission for Economic Co-operation, formed as a result of the May, 1943, meeting between Presidents Roosevelt and Camacho, has already made its recommenations and the two governments are in substantial agreement on the program.

At the present time this Commission is studying a long-range program covering Mexico's needs for 1945 and after. Washington declares that this long-range program will receive prompt attention by all the government agencies involved.

Finally, the governments announce their determination to "discourage trade barriers which may unduly interfere with the economic development of Mexico and trade between the two countries."

## S. C. Delegates Plan To Support Roosevelt

COLUMBIA, S. C. July 13 (AP)—South Carolina's 36 delegates to the Democratic National Convention went on record yesterday as supporting President Roosevelt for a fourth term and voted to submit the name of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.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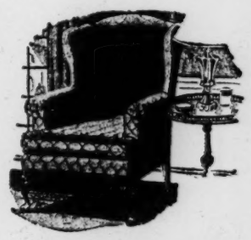
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# The Home Forum



## "What are your politics?"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN had a clear concept of righteous politics when he once remarked that he would support anyone when he was right, and oppose him when he was wrong. If every citizen made this rule his basis for political decision, who can deny that we should have a truer, freer, more orderly expression of democratic self-government? Even though it might not be possible for everyone to be fully and correctly informed on all the complicated issues concerning human government, nevertheless the desire to stand always with whatever is right is a strong guiding force.

It was only natural that after Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, had become a figure of world prominence through her revelation and demonstration of Christian healing in this age, many leaders in public thought should seek her opinions on the topics of the day. Possibly one of the most controversial questions asked her was, "What are your politics?"

Her answer to this important question is found on page 276 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." An introductory statement says that Mrs. Eddy "has always believed that those who are entitled to vote should do so, and she has also believed that in such matters no one should seek to dictate the actions of others." Then follows the answer: "I am asked, 'What are your politics?' I have none, in reality, other than to help support a righteous government; to love God supremely, and my neighbor as myself." Is not this in harmony with the counsel of Christ Jesus (Matthew 22:21), "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's"?

* * *

Christian Science teaches that true government originates in God. He is the creator and governor of all. He presides over His universe of spiritual ideas, which He, as the divine Mind, maintains, sustains, and regulates. In His government, all is eternally harmonious. Each individual expression of God is self-governed, owing allegiance to the divine law of harmony and perfection. To understand God as divine Principle and man as His reflection is to see that man must reflect wisdom, righteousness, justice, honesty, integrity, good will, and order. Thus, in the words of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 125), "Reflecting God's government, man is self-governed."

When we are obedient in thought and act to God's government, mortal law with its limitations, restrictions, and penalties has no claim upon us. To trust God to guide and govern our daily affairs opens the way for the divine law to act in our experience for good to us and to all. When we obey God's law, harmony and peace prevail in our experience. With this enlarged understanding of true government, we find the healing power which frees us from the limitations of material sense. To seek to do God's will in every avenue of daily life helps to bring His government into activity in the world.

* * *

Likewise, to seek the guidance of God in civic affairs is essential to a clear discernment of what is nearest right in human government and affairs of state. Earnestly praying for direction, we shall be given the wisdom, penetration, and comprehension to see what stand to take on important issues; what principles to support. Not person or party, but righteousness and justice are what we are striving to uphold in human affairs.

Truth will always triumph when men seek truth. Error with its cohorts of greed, duplicity, tyranny, stupidity, retreats before the irresistible advance of Truth. The right candidate will appear, the right issue will be clearly defined and readily accepted, when divine Truth's government is sought. Actively supporting a righteous government, loving God supremely, loving our neighbor as ourselves—all this is good citizenship, which in time will bring into evidence God's government on earth. Then, indeed, can it be said (Psalms 97:1), "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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A. B. A.


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HEAD OF A WOMAN: *A Pastel Drawing by Paul Gauguin*

THE NAME OF Paul Gauguin is associated with the primitive, the decorative, the intuitive. He painted the peasants of Brittany and Provence, and the natives of Tahiti. There is an unmistakable quality of style in Gauguin. His colors are luxuriant; his line firm and even blunt; his forms flat or sculptural.

Gauguin was one of the modern Frenchmen who succeeded in liberating the painted picture from the domination of fact. He and other inventive artists broadened their means, cultivated primitive, Oriental, and imaginative features of style. They proclaimed their emancipation from the conventional and academic. While they sometimes exceeded the bounds of good taste, they promoted a new trend in style which was often beautiful and generally expressive.

This drawing is not as typical of Gauguin as it is of Paris. He shared the point of view and the vicissitudes of painters of the open-air school. During the eighties, he was identified with them, when first he abandoned the vocation of broker. At that time he met Degas, Renoir, Manet; he knew Cézanne, Pissarro, and Guillaumin. He fraternized with them, and assimilated certain traits. Later, however, when he became independent and deviated pronouncedly, his former companions looked upon his efforts with doubt and even scorn.

This pastel portrait was made when Gauguin saw eye to eye with the Impressionists. Indeed, this portrait might reasonably be attributed to Degas or even to Renoir. It is freshly turned out, bright and informal. The sketchiness has become a feature of style, a deliberate procedure for producing a spontaneous likeness.

DOROTHY ADLOW

## „Was ist Ihre Politik?"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ABRAHAM LINCOLN hatte einen klaren Begriff von redlicher Politik, als er einmal bemerkte, daß er jeden unterstützen würde, wenn er recht hat, und ihn bekämpfen würde, wenn er unrecht hat. Wenn jeder Bürger diese Regel zur Grundlage für seine politischen Entscheidungen machte, wer könnte dann bestreiten, daß wir einen wahreren, freieren, ordentlicheren Ausdruck demokratischer Selbstregierung haben würden? Selbst wenn es nicht jedermann möglich ist, über alle verwickelten Fragen betreffs menschlicher Regierung vollständig und recht unterrichtet zu sein, ist das Verlangen, sich stets für das einzusetzen, was recht ist, trotzdem eine starke führende Kraft.

Nachdem Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, durch ihre Entdeckung und Darlegung des christlichen Heilens in unserer Zeit eine Persönlichkeit von hervorragender Bedeutung geworden war, war es nur natürlich, daß viele Führer in der öffentlichkeit sie um ihre Ansichten über Tagesfragen ersuchten. Vielleicht eine der ihr vorgelegten strittigsten Fragen war: „Was ist Ihre Politik?"

Ihre Antwort auf diese wichtige Frage ist auf Seite 276 in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" zu finden. In der einleitenden Erklärung heißt es, daß Mrs. Eddy „immer der Ansicht gewesen ist, daß Wahlberechtigte wählen sollten, und daß sie auch der Ansicht gewesen ist, daß in solchen Angelegenheiten niemand versuchen sollte, anderen ihre Handlungen vorzuschreiben". Dann folgt die Antwort: „Ich werde gefragt: ‚Was ist Ihre Politik?' Ich habe eigentlich keine außer der, eine redliche Regierung unterstützen zu helfen; Gott über alles und meinen Nächsten wie mich selber zu lieben". Stimmt dies nicht mit Christi Jesu Rat überein (Matth. 22, 21): „Gebt dem Kaiser, was des Kaisers ist, und Gott, was Gottes ist"?

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß wahre Regierung ihren Ursprung in Gott hat. Gott schafft und regiert alles. Er führt die Aufsicht über Seine Welt geistiger Ideen, die Er als das göttliche Gemüt erhält, stützt und regelt. In Seiner Regierung ist alles ewig harmonisch. Jeder einzelne Ausdruck Gottes, dem göttlichen Harmonie- und Vollkommenheitsgesetz untertan, regiert sich selber. Verstehen, daß Gott das göttliche Prinzip und der Mensch Seine Widerspiegelung ist, heißt sehen, daß der Mensch Weisheit, Rechtschaffenheit, Gerechtigkeit, Ehrlichkeit, Redlichkeit, Wohlwollen und Ordnung widerspiegeln muß. So „regiert der Mensch, der Gottes Regierung widerspiegelt, sich selber", wie es im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 125) heißt.

Wenn wir im Denken und Handeln der Regierung Gottes gehorsam sind, hat das sterbliche Gesetz mit seinen Begrenzungen, Beschränkungen und Strafen keinen Einfluß auf uns. Auf Gott vertrauen, daß Er unsere täglichen Angelegenheiten leite und regiere, bahnt dem göttlichen Gesetz den Weg, daß es in unserer Erfahrung für uns und alle zum Guten wirkt. Wenn wir dem Gesetz Gottes gehorchen, herrschen Harmonie und Friede in unserer Erfahrung. Mit diesem größeren Verständnis wahrer Regierung finden wir die heilende Kraft, die uns von den Begrenzungen des materiellen Sinnes befreit. Bestrebt sein, den Willen Gottes auf jedem Gebiet des täglichen Lebens zu tun, hilft Seine Regierung in der Welt in Tätigkeit bringen.

Ebenso wesentlich ist es, sich in bürgerlichen Angelegenheiten auf die Führung Gottes zu einer klaren Erkenntnis dessen zu verlassen, was in menschlichen Regierungen und Staatsangelegenheiten dem Rechten am nächsten kommt. Wenn wir ernstlich um Führung bitten, wird uns die Weisheit, der Scharfsinn und das Verständnis gegeben zu sehen, welchen Standpunkt wir in wichtigen Fragen einnehmen sollen, was für Grundsätze wir unterstützen sollen. Nicht die Person oder die Partei sind wir bestrebt aufrechtzuerhalten, sondern Rechtschaffenheit und Gerechtigkeit in menschlicheen Angelegenheiten.

Die Warheit wird immer siegen, wenn die Menschen nach der Wahrheit trachten. Der Irrtum mit seinen Kohorten der Habgier, der Zweideutigkeit, der Gewaltherrschaft, der Dummheit weicht vor dem unwiderstehlichen Vorrücken der Wahrheit zurück. Der rechte Kandidat wird auftreten, der rechte Streitgegenstand wird klar dargelegt und bereitwillig angenommen werden, wenn die Regierung der göttlichen Wahrheit gesucht wird. Eine gerechte Regierung tätig unterstützen, Gott über alles lieben, unsern Nächsten wie uns selber lieben—dies alles ist gutes Bürgertum, das mit der Zeit Gottes Regierung auf Erden zum Vorschein bringen wird. Dann kann in der Tat gesagt werden (Ps. 97, 1): „Der Herr ist König; des freue sich das Erdreich".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

## *In Clovered Hills*

We know the earth is good,
That it will continue to revolve
Around the sun to draw more and more
Out of the richness of the years;
This vast great reservoir of the future
Can never be emptied. We know there will
Be quiet hours again, and meadows,
And sweet clovered hills where the flow
Of wild honey spills the nectar
Of the fields out over the land.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

## The Dreadnought Under Royals

THE *Dreadnought* was built in Newburyport, Mass., in 1853, by Currier and Townsend. Many vessels had slipped from the ways of the shipyards along the Merrimac, but none was destined to rise to the fame of the *Dreadnought* under her able commander, Captain Samuel Samuels. . . .

In her approximately ten years in the Western Ocean trade between New York and Liverpool under Captain Samuels, she earned for herself the name "The Wild Ship of the Atlantic," a name bestowed on her by the crews of other ships who saw her come plunging by, the spray flung high over her cross-trees. She was never hove-to, but stormed along under close-reefed topsails and furled mainsail in the worst of gales. This was the smallest amount of canvas that the *Dreadnought* was ever brought under. Passengers and crews on other ships would tell of being snugged down to reefed topsails for the night, when suddenly out of the gloom would burst a cloud of canvas and vanish like a ghost to leeward: the *Dreadnought* under royals! . . .

A beautiful winged-dragon figurehead in gold surmounted the stem, the tail of the dragon curling gracefully and running well down along the stem to the waterline. The stern ornament was a gold spread eagle the same as appeared on the old quarter dollars, with "Dreadnought, N. Y.," underneath it. A large red cross was painted on the foretopsail, the house flag insignia of the Red Cross Line. An American shield in colors was painted on the ends of the catheads. Her only running light was a white light directly on the end of the bowsprit under the jibboom. . . .

In 1887 Captain Samuels wrote:

"She was never passed in anything over a four-knot breeze. She was what might be termed a semi-packet, and possessed the merit of being able to bear driving as long as her sails and spars would stand. Twice she carried the latest news to Europe, slipping in between the steamers. The Collins, Cunard and Inman lines were the only ones at that time. There are merchants still doing business in New York who shipped goods by us, which we guaranteed to deliver within a certain time or forfeit freight charges. For this guarantee we commanded rates between those of the steamers and those of the sailing packets. My success, under God's Providence, I attributed to discipline and to forcing the ship at night. The best shipmasters that I had sailed with were those who were most on deck after dark and relied on nobody but themselves to carry canvas. . . . Night is the time to try the nerve and make quick passages."—From "The Wild Ship of the Atlantic," by W. M. WILLIAMSON in "Cornell's Sea Packet, 1942," edited by W. M. Williamson. (New York: Cornell Maritime Press.)

## Fashioned in the Netherlands Pattern

DUTCH FARMING was in early days a hundred years ahead of that of the English, who learned most of their science from the Netherlands. Even nowadays the Dutch farms all seem to an English eye what we call "model." These farms, all much the same, and not picturesque or romantic looking in the usual sense of the words, have a peculiar and indefinable charm; the neat buildings, rising from the lush flats, with the screen of trees either trained espalierwise or rising in tall, graceful groups above the roof line, have a most pleasing effect of premeditated design, like an exact, accomplished drawing—such as, indeed, you may see in faded puces and blues on old tiles.

The avenues of these same thin, spare trees, which seem truly to be endless, have also this effect of deliberate grace. The cause, of course, is that nothing is natural in the country; this artificial training of nature makes the land extraordinarily characteristic of the people, for in all other countries the face of nature has subordinated the tastes, types, and even the character of the inhabitants; here human beings have taken a marsh, reclaimed it, and fashioned it after their own pattern, with beauty unique and pleasing.

The immense horizon, the long distance, the vast sky space, the changing cloud and mist effects, invest with a strangely remote and peaceful air the modern evidences of a great commercial nation. The great derricks, cranes, and bridges, the huge docks, wharves, and warehouses, the lively waterways, rivers, canals, and seas, are all transmuted to a wide dignity, a graceful if sombre composition of bulk and line that has none of the depression or ugliness usually associated with the busy traffic of modern enterprise.

The water, especially in the evening and at night, with the natural lights, makes the utilitarian city of Rotterdam majestically beautiful. Here the hum and throb of human activity are so set in the air, light, and water that these elements soften and subdue all that is harsh, crude, or ugly.

The whole country lingers in the memory with an effect of muted colours, touched here and there with brightness, and hazed by this copious light flowing from the high heavens. This light, pure gold, shows here and there in the hair and complexions of the Dutch women. This is the type that Mierevelt painted, which so well suited the rich satins and laces, and whose lovely throats and hands were so well set off by the thick strings of pearls.—From "Holland, Being a General Survey of the Netherlands Commonly Called Holland," by MARJORIE BOWEN. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

## Gift Books for Elizabeth

A HUNDRED-ODD years ago, Elizabeth's father might have filled his downstairs bookcases with impressive folios done in calf; but for Elizabeth's own light-stand, or for Cornelia's sewing-table or for Lucy to pack in her portmanteau when she went off to boarding-school, there were little cloth-bound sexto-decimos, 24mos, or even smaller volumes. These were the proper size for young women, who, though they were encouraged to read with moderation on proper subjects, were not expected to have their books sprawling all over the house.

Gift-books were in great demand and many publishers issued them. As their name indicates, they were to be used as holiday gifts, to be bestowed when a young person went away to school or graduated. Although there were many for adults, more were prepared for the mind not yet quite formed; some were for children and a still larger number for young-ladyhood. They ranged from collections of stories and verse to manuals of conduct; but most often they were a combination of the two, always frankly didactic. Though some of them show signs of having been hastily put together for the market, the most perfunctory compiler always found time to write an edifying introduction.

* * *

I have on the table near me seven of these gift-books, of different kinds and of dates running from 1829 to 1854. Viewed comprehensively, they share the same purpose: to keep woman in her place.

"A really sensible woman," wrote the compiler of "The Young Lady's Own Book" of 1832, "feels her dependence. She does what she can, but she is conscious of inferiority, and therefore grateful for support." A decade later, An American Lady showed her own sense of dependence when she used practically the same words, without quotation marks or credit, in her "Ladies' Vase, or Polite Manual for Young Ladies."

In still another decade, the Reverend John Todd, writing "The Daughter at Home," evidenced some breadth of view regarding education for woman; though he still insisted that home was her career.

In fact, it took the Civil War, with its aftermath of spinsterdom for so many women and the enormous expansion of industry, to make women earners as well as savers.

* * *

The seven gift-books that I have beside me are fairly representative of all the varieties to be found. "The Casket," for example, a book prettily bound in green with a red leather back trimmed with gilt, is meant to be a Christmas or New Year's present "for children and young persons." The compiler unblushingly acknowledges having prepared the work in haste, and admits that some of the selections may not come fully within the comprehension of those for whom it is intended; but at least there is nothing in it that will hurt them. "Whatever is high wrought, or exciting to the imagination, has been studiously avoided." Elizabeth has left a marker midway of the book at the one real story in it. Possibly she never went any farther; but I rather think she did, for even a sonnet to the memory of Benjamin Franklin or a stiff little biography of Madame Roland was still something to be read, if one had not been brought up on radio bedtime stories.

For the same general purpose, but presented to Elizabeth when she was older, is "The Rosebud." It differs from others of its kind in being the work of a single writer, "entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1841, by S. G. Goodrich." It is, in fact, a Peter Parley book, made up of stories by that voluminous writer of best-sellers. The opening sentence of "Love in the Olden Time" is about the most popular introduction that a short-story writer of the middle 1800's could employ: "The Lady Eveleyn Seton, of Seton Manor, was young, beautiful, rich, and an orphan."

"Friendship's Offering" is an English publication of 1831, evidently the eighth in a series that appeared annually. Its dedication is to the Queen, and its purpose is "to impress the mind, and to assist in forming the taste, exercising the judgment, and improving the heart." Among its contributors are Miss Mitford, Mrs. Howitt, the Honorable Mrs. Norton, Emily Taylor, Barry Cornwall, and Allan Cunningham, an assemblage of popular writers of the time.

* * *

The topics treated in these books range widely, from the care of the teeth to the art of conversation and pleas for more solid education for women. "Amiability, intelligence, and an absence of affectation," we learn, "are the most delightful features in the female character . . . Literary knowledge in men is often an indispensable duty; in women it can only be a desirable accomplishment." Nevertheless, "for general knowledge women have in some respects more advantages than men"—more quiet, more time. "Woman's seclusion from the jarring interests and coarser amusements of society fit her in a peculiar manner for the worlds of fancy and sentiment." That is, for what may be classed as "polite literature."

The writer of these words undertook to recommend a list for a young lady's library. Fiction is limited chiefly to Scott's historical novels and a book by Mrs. Sherwood; history and biography are just about balanced by a long list of moral and religious works. Poetry, being presumably "polite literature," is well represented by those who are still standard, but also by half-a-dozen poets now forgotten. The compiler's interest in current poetry was commendable, and his guess was about as good as anyone's would be today about our contemporary poets.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

## Mrs. Gaskell's "Elegant Economy"

IZAAK WALTON was born in the town of Stafford, and between Staffordshire and Derbyshire runs the river Dove with memories of *The Compleat Angler* kept alive by the trout fishing which is still actively pursued in the waters along Dovedale, neighboured by hotels and inns which retain something of the intimacy and ease of the old English inns. . . . Followed to its source, the Dove brings the traveller near to the border of Cheshire, the county that produced, at Daresbury, the author of *Alice in Wonderland*—Lewis Carroll (Rev. C. L. Dodgson)—and Knutsford provided Mrs. Gaskell with material for another kind of wonderland to which she gave the name Cranford. The "elegant economy" which the genteel poverty of the ladies of Cranford compelled them to practise would have made them feel perfectly easy in wartime England under conditions of stringent rationing and general shortage:

"I am seriously annoyed if anyone cuts the string of a parcel instead of patiently and faithfully undoing it fold by fold. How people can bring themselves to use india-rubber rings, which are a sort of deification of string, as lightly as they do, I cannot imagine. To me an india-rubber ring is a precious treasure. I have one which is not new—one that I picked up off the floor nearly six years ago. I have really tried to use it, but my heart failed me, and I could not commit the extravagance. Small pieces of butter grieve others. They cannot attend to conversation because of the annoyance occasioned by the habit which some people have of invariably taking more butter than they want. Have you not seen the anxious look . . . which such persons fix on the article?"

Mrs. Gaskell's novels of reform (*Mary Barton* and *North and South*) are largely concerned with Manchester.—From "A Literary Journey Through Wartime Britain," by A. C. WARD. (New York: Oxford University Press.)


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# Behind-the-Scenes Diplomacy Veils Acute Political Crisis in Argentina

## Chile Has Important Stake In Future Moves by Hull

**Momentous consultations proceed in Washington on action against Argentina—More vigorous course by U. S. in prospect—South American nations take count of stock in light of world affairs.**

**Uncensored South America**
Twenty-fourth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

*Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor*

WRITTEN AS FROM SANTIAGO, Chile — Ambassador Conrado Rios Gallardo of Chile significantly crossed the Andes from his post in Buenos Aires to consult his Government, when Washington called Ambassador Norman Armour home to report.

Señor Gallardo's diplomacy has much at stake in decisions finally reached by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other American statesmen on what to do about Argentina.

While the momentous consultations proceed in Washington, Señor Gallardo has bridges to mend in Santiago.

For it is plain that Mr. Hull and his colleagues would like to embark on a more vigorous course of action toward the openly fascist military dictatorship in Buenos Aires.

The Chilean Ambassador is reliably credited with being the one who impelled his Government to be first to recognize the Argentine fascist regime.

Paraguay and Bolivia quickly followed Chile's example.

**Ecuador Joins Up**

Quite recently, Ecuador has joined them in recognizing General Farrell.

That makes four recognizing Governments, and 16 nonrecognizing ones, as Argentina's score to date in the Americas.

Brazil, Mexico, and the United States have the support of several smaller powers in efforts to cope with one of the most difficult tests ever to come before Pan-American statesmen.

From evidence now accumulating with sufficient weight to convince Washington something must be done, it appears that the military clique now ruling Argentina is headed in the direction of aggressive designs.

As previously reported in this series, Argentine fascism goes beyond oppression of the people inside that country. The purpose of attacking the free press, of destroying political freedom, of regimenting industry, and of hectic arming, has been revealed in warlike statements by high Argentine officials.

**U. S. Takes Step**

This exaltation of war has gone so far that the United States lately took the unusual step of issuing a press release about a speech by a foreign official, War Minister Juan P. Perón. The speech was made June 10 when Colonel Perón inaugurated the new Chair of National Defense at La Plata University. Some of his most warlike phrases were printed in this series June 17.

While a belligerent Argentine speech might not of itself constitute a menace to the peace of the Western Hemisphere, the whole explosive situation that has been developing in South America makes any spark worth watching.

At the outset of a thoroughgoing analysis it is essential to lift the whole inquiry out of the realm of mere personalities.

Neither Colonel Perón nor Argentina are more than small digits in a much larger multiplication of figures.

If the answers are not coming out as they should according to the back of the book, responsibility rests on more than a single nation.

Why, for instance, is Argentina so intent on arming?

**Seek Allies**

Also, why are the Army diplomats in Buenos Aires trying to draw allies to themselves?

They claim to have Paraguay.

Chile has been wooed, but apparently without success. President Rios categorically denied that Chile would join an Argentine military bloc.

Bolivia was under visible Argentine influence for a time. But would Washington have extended recognition unless satisfied that Bolivia was safely outside the plottings of Buenos Aires?

Some measure of Argentine diplomatic success is registered by recognition of General Farrell on the part of Ecuador. That small Andean country, however, would be at best a remote and weak ally, even if it could be drawn away from recent cordiality toward the United States.

Peru has a strong tradition of friendship for Argentina. It dates back to the wars of independence from Spain when San Martin and Sucre and the other liberators forged a lasting bond.

Such traditions do not necessarily sweep a country into the kind of a military adventure now offered by Buenos Aires. Outside of barrack rooms where Argentine fascists dream again the discredited dream of conquest, the whole thing appears little short of madness.

One of the most puzzling aspects of Argentina's present diplomacy is its seeming ignorance of what goes on in the world.

**Foreign Policy**

To build a foreign policy today on expectations that Germany will be strong enough after the war to do anything for Argentina, would appear at least unrealistic.

For anyone to look at the figure of Mussolini, or even Hitler, and then aspire to enter their dead-end street, is a course of action almost beyond comprehension.

Unless, as Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil mysteriously said to me in Rio de Janeiro, the Argentine military are in on some deep secrets of world diplomacy.

Dr. Aranha did not amplify that intriguing remark, but he took evident satisfaction in probing silently into its possibilities all by himself.

Certainly there must be some explanation for the way Argentina is acting. It is not even enough to assume that the young military in control of the Government are swept away by illusions of their own strength in a nation of only 13,000,000 people. What they are doing apparently has the backing of forces far more powerful than themselves.

What are those forces?

Berlin has an immediate interest in keeping open any possible refuge for Nazis, their money, and their future operations.

Argentina offers an admirable place of retreat where some Nazis might hope to escape the wrath to come in Europe. It would aid any German plan to try world domination again in two decades.

**Capitals Watch Plot**

That is, if Washington and the other American capitals sit idly by while this plot hatches. The consultations in Washington give tangible proof they have no intention of such slumberings.

Franco Spain is another link in this fascist chain from Europe to the Americas.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy also has interests in Argentina, as it had in the Spanish Civil War that destroyed the Republic and brought in the fascist Franco regime. All education in Argentina has been restored to clerical control under a law passed during the present ultra-conservative reaction.

In addition, Argentine fascists not only bank on other widespread support, but have daily evidences of such support. It comes from fascists in many countries, including those in the United States, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, and elsewhere.

Fascism is not a national product. It assumes various forms in different nations, but the thing itself springs from deep-seated mortal motivations in the darkness of selfish, oppressive, undemocratic thinking.

**Some Deals Made**

Argentine fascists know that many of the Latin American Governments secretly admire them. They also know that the State Department in Washington sometimes makes deals of convenience with fascist governments.

Was not Marcel B. Peyrouton, notorious in Buenos Aires as a pro-fascist when he served here as Vichy's Ambassador, called to high position in North Africa during a period of tortuous Washingtonian diplomacy?

Have not similar acts of expediency marked State Department dealings with Franco Spain, known to be the Axis bridge to the Americas?

Is not Brazil getting away handsomely with a fascist dictatorship, and at the same time arming itself by a foreign policy that draws to it from the United States not only adulation but millions of dollars worth of industrial capital and weapons?

The one point at which Argentine fascism has caught up with its Brazilian forerunner and passed it, is in the field of present reported plans for external aggression.

Actually, little is known about Brazil's plans, if any, in the same direction.

Over in the back country of Bolivia you hear it seriously said that large chunks of that country "really belong with Brazil."

**Brazil Expand?**

One long-time resident said he expected Brazil to expand in that region.

There is no visible reason for Brazil to want more jungles and rivers, but these bits of news are reported for whatever they may be worth.

Whether Brazil develops aggressive tendencies or not, the fact remains that United States millions have built Brazil up to a military stature that keeps Argentine Army officers up nights trying to figure ways to get even.

It is widely believed that United States diplomacy in South America these past few years must bear a major share of responsibility for the unbalance of which Argentine belligerence is only one symptom.

This fact helps to explain why the Argentine people, normally democratic, have so easily been persuaded, forced, or cajoled into accepting the loss of their liberties without revolting.

It goes without saying that a North American diplomacy which builds up a fascist Brazil will foment alarms, and even wars, in South America.

**'Be Nice to Brazil'**

That United States diplomacy has deliberately built up the Vargas dictatorship is common knowledge to those who have been close enough to the inside to see what was going on. When you talk Brazil with officials in the State Department you find almost no hint of anything except what one of them summed up as "be nice to Brazil."

The U. S. Embassy in Rio de Janeiro is nice to such an extent that no one could possibly obtain a true picture of that complex country by accepting uncritically what Embassy spokemmen say. Their outlook and attitude is too close to the official Brazilian propaganda.

Facts previously reported in this series about Brazil disclose a dictatorship that fulfils at many points the definition of fascism with which we began.

While the United States is committed under Pan American traditions not to intervene in the internal politics of any other country, it is not required to go out of its way to build up an undemocratic system.

**Collaboration Helpful**

Brazil's collaboration has been indispensable during the war.

A price had to be paid.

But Brazil also stood to gain, and has gained, by going along with the Allies.

It has not been necessary for Washington to go beyond a bargaining position that would give Brazil full value received for use of air base sites, without overdoing it.

Those are a few of the considerations that do not appear on the surface of this Argentine crisis, but exert tremendous influence on the volatile young colonels led by War Minister Perón, who has just promoted himself to Vice-President. As President Farrell is a figurehead, Colonel Perón is on top.

The Argentine colonels must face the consequences of their truculence.

Washington and Rio also might well face themselves in the mirror and see what they see. Two-faced expediency cannot build or maintain lasting peace in the Western Hemisphere or in the world.

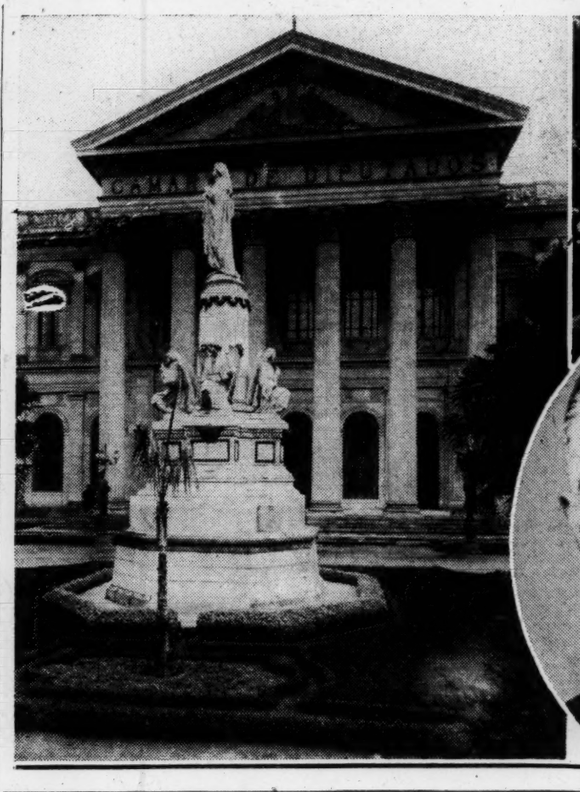
**Fascism Breeds Wars**

Fascism, wherever it is allowed to grow, breeds wars, directly or indirectly.

The only consistent democratic diplomacy, as President Roosevelt has said, is to oppose fascism in all its forms, not merely in its end-result of external aggression.

A shallow compromise which does not dignify Brailian-United States relations today is a limited definition of fascism as trying to take someone else's country. That definition was given to me in so many words in the State Department.

It is a line on which Brazilian propaganda can and does attack fascism abroad, while hugging fascism tight at home. But it is a divided line, not the straight path of enduring principles that lead to peace.



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**As Chile Makes Vital Diplomatic Decisions**

**President Rios of Chile, inset, has received a report from his Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Conrado Rios Gallardo, while United States Ambassador Norman Armour was making a report in Washington after being called home. Left: The Chilean Chamber of Deputies in Santiago. Right: Chile's people are democratic and often make their wishes known. This is such a public manifestation.**

## 'Buzzer' Sting Eased by G. I. Trio on Leave

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 13—Civil defense rescue workers in a district of southern England under flying bombs were surprised to hear strong Yankee accents emerging from a mobile canteen. Their surprise increased when American soldiers handed them hot drinks and sandwiches.

Behind the counter were three G. I.'s. They had secured special leave of absence from their commanding officer on hearing there was a grave shortage of drivers of mobile canteens in areas in which they were stationed. For the past three weeks Bill Whiddon from Texas, Bert Morey from Minnesota, and Bill Riepe from Nebraska snatched brief rests on the banks at canteen headquarters and have been ready night and day to go out with the canteen.

During quiet periods they cut sandwiches and load up. As soon as a message is received from control headquarters of an incident, they fill the urns and drive off to the scene.

On the site, they serve rescue workers, ambulance drivers, firemen, and others who are unable to go away to get food. They handed out thousands of hot drinks and sandwiches and washed an equal number of mugs.

"Folks were certainly surprised to see us at first," Bill Whiddon, ex-cowpuncher says. The outfit is an American affair, since the canteen was purchased with money given by folk in the United States.

"Sleep—yeah, guess we could do with some of that," says Bill Riepe, onetime truck driver. "We've not had much, but neither has anybody else."

"People seem to think it decent of us to give a hand," Private Morey adds, "but we're only too glad to help."

"I don't know what we should have done without these boys' help," says Mrs. Croft, organizer of mobile canteens. "They're wonderful. In addition to driving and serving food, they keep the canteen neat and clean as a new pin."

## Nazis Plan Last-Ditch Guerrilla Army, With 'Permanent Resistance' in Defeat

By Ernest S. Pisko

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The Nazis are making extensive preparations to carry on the war in the last hour before "defeat" and in the days and weeks that will follow "defeat."

Recent information reaching the United States indicates the Party chiefs are working on two different sets of measures. One set is to be put into force when the "hour of extreme peril" is at hand. It includes steps of a semimilitary nature intended to delay defeat.

The other series of measures is to come into force when it is realized that defeat no longer can be averted or delayed.

Since the Russian armies have come within 50 miles of the Reich borders and have been advancing at a daily rate of about 15 miles during the past week, the Party's semimilitary preparations have progressed most in the eastern provinces.

**Special Rifle Practice**

Backbone of the guerrilla warfare which the Germans are determined to resort to as soon as the fighting reaches their own territory is the SA, the Party's oldest terror organization. The SA, under its leader, Chief of Staff Wilhelm Scheppmann, supervised the rifle practice which took place all over Germany last April and May. About 3,300,000 civilians, most of them factory workers, were instructed in the use of firearms.

Several thousand participants were inducted into the Army because of their proficiency in rifle shooting. This, however, was but an incidental result. Main object of the rifle practice was to gather data on how many persons would be available for the so-called "Letzte Aufgebot" — the final mobilization.

There is not the slightest doubt that the plan to stage a "levée en masse" plays an important role among the extreme emergency measures contemplated by the German Government. Mobilization of the "People's Army" presumably is not intended as long as the regular army is intact.

Yet in case the latter should be defeated decisively, farmers, factory workers, and office employees are going to be called away from their places of work and forged into a last defense body.

Though this would mean the complete disruption of Germany's economic life, and though hardly any military successes could be expected from the hurriedly armed civilians, the Party would still have won a psychological victory by impressing upon the Germans that they went down fighting.

Regulations issued for the eastern provinces a few days ago provide for the shipment of all factory installations to the southwestern parts of the Reich. Machines that cannot be moved are to be destroyed. The same goes for agricultural machines. Not a single farm building, peasant's cottage or a barn is to be allowed to fall intact into Russian hands.

As counter-measures against a possible Russian drive from either the Baltic states or central Poland, flooding devices have been built in the area enclosed by the Rivers Warthe, Oder, and Vistula. Special "commandos" of the SA have been assigned to flood the whole region.

The scorched-earth policy is not to be confined to the areas threatened by the Russians. Steps similar to those employed in East Prussia are to be taken in Alsace, which is expected to be declared a "rear area of military operations" in the near future.

### Nazi Reserves Cut For 3-Front War

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, July 13

Drastic reductions in the strength of supply and combat reserve units have been ordered by the Germans to stretch their dwindling manpower resources for a three-front war, Acting Secretary of War Patterson reported today.

A captured enemy order, he told a news conference, disclosed that several months ago the Nazis in Italy had already found it necessary to reduce their combat rear échelon by 20 per cent and all supply units by 25 per cent while moving all men under 30 into combat units without replacing them in the rear. The Germans were then transfers—but with replacertransfers—but with replacements—of other soldiers under 38.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 13—A postwar Nazi "permanent resistance" program, under which widespread guerrilla activity would be conducted in Germany and other European countries from headquarters at Adolf Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat, was reported by a British correspondent to have been devised by Hitler and his top Nazi aides for application when the regular German armies are beaten in the field.

The British radio said details of the alleged plan had been outlined to Walter Farr, correspondent of the London Daily Mail, in an interview in Stockholm with Count Anton Knyphausen, former correspondent of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt. Count Knyphausen recently announced he had broken with National Socialism and claimed the status of a refugee in Stockholm.

According to the British radiocast, which was beamed to Europe and recorded by United States government monitors, Mr. Farr pointed out in his dispatch, however, that "one naturally has to regard with suspicion any statement made by any German coming from Germany these days."

The German newspaperman asserted the plan comprised six points, which were listed in the Daily Mail dispatch as follows:

1. Creation by "selected German military units" of a "series of islands of resistance" in Germany itself, chiefly in German mountainous regions, and in some parts of the present German satellite countries.

2. Establishment of Nazi partisan headquarters in "the mountainous region around Salzburg near Hitler's Berchtesgaden," with centers in "various other areas or along the Alpine trail."

3. Shipment of "large quantities of arms, food, and other supplies" to the Salzburg area.

4. Organization of a German-inspired underground throughout Europe by Nazi agents left behind in Allied-liberated territory.

5. Capital sentences for any German officer "found guilty of deliberately surrendering to the Allies, plotting such surrender, or even its possibilities."

6. Establishment of a German "government of collaboration" to be used as a "scapegoat" by the Hitler "resistance movement."

## British Envoy on Trade Tour Of Latin American Countries

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 13—Oliver Bonham-Carter, who could be described as almost the British equivalent of Nelson Rockefeller, is on a five months' tour of Latin America in the interests of postwar publicity.

His official position is the Director of the Latin-American Division of the Ministry of Information and he left London with instructions from Minister Brendan Bracken to seek out and exchange information and views to assist in the development of trade "in combination with the existing trade organizations."

Mr. Bonham-Carter used the word "propaganda" freely, though hitherto most British officials have restricted themselves to the term "publicity." He intimated that the Ministry of Information had practically completed its wartime task of convincing the world of the righteousness of the British cause and of passing on to others some of its confidence in victory.

**Times Have Changed**

Now that victory is assured, he said, "times have changed, as well as the tenor of our message. Today we are thinking along lines of long-term incidence, with a view to the postwar world."

He was not certain as to how the British M. O. I. could help, he declared, but it was felt in London that contacts with Latin Americans, especially journalists, would provide valuable guidance for postwar plans. While he was not certain of the future role of M. O. I. he was hopeful of the recently-formed Hispanic Council in London to encourage the teaching of Spanish in British schools and facilitate a "marriage between industry and education." The Council would promote an interchange of students, teachers and technicians between Britain and Latin America, he said.

It was originally intended to make a brief visit to each of the Latin countries south of Mexico, including Mexico and the Caribbean centers, but, according to Mr. Bonham-Carter, Minister Brendan Bracken considered that the British taxpayers' money would be better invested if the tour was more protracted and a complete study made of all the countries. So the tour was extended to five months.

Asked at one press conference whether the M. O. I. would continue after the war, Mr. Bonham-Carter said that the work would be carried on, but exactly under what organization he could not say, although he thought it would not be under a separate ministry. He made it clear, however, that "postwar propaganda" would continue for the benefit of greater British trade.

The Bonham-Carter mission was well received throughout the continent except, curiously enough, by the British-owned English language daily newspapers in Buenos Aires. These greeted his arrival in Argentina with a barrage of adverse comment on the M. O. I. and suggested that the tour was an unnecessary wartime expense and a maneuver to perpetuate wartime jobs.

The Standard criticized the lack of qualified journalists on the M. O. I. staff and said that "it may be conceded, if perhaps grudgingly, that the ministry, among other evils inevitably associated with the conduct of war, has a claim to temporary existence; but it is not so easy to admit that this is a moment when the Ministry should be permitted to expend public funds on wholly unnecessary missions."

**Definite Views**

It added that "it is all very well to speak glibly of postwar plans and of co-operation with commerce, but commerce prefers to be free of expensive and unnecessary encumbrances whose only apparent effect is to add to the depressing burden of taxation."

The Buenos Aires Herald admitted there were suggestions associating the tour with investigations into postwar trade, but refused "to believe that any permanent department of the British Government, particularly the staid Board of Trade, and certainly not the Department of Overseas Trade, would tolerate such dangerous meddling by a group of amateur intruders."

The local British Press was so unanimous and strong in objecting to the mission that neutral observers deduced there had been some inspiration for their attitude from an official source out of harmany with the wartime establishment of the Ministry of Information.

## Bidders Miss Bacon At 'Pig-in-Poke' Sale

CHICAGO (AP)—The auction of unclaimed articles in the main post office drew many in search of the hard-to-get-in-wartime goods.

Henry Braun said he went to the sale to bid for camera equipment but left after buying beauty sets, 50 pounds of modeling clay, 30 boxes of water colors, and 200 assorted decalcomanias. His wife will have first choice on his purchases, he said; the rest he will sell.

One man bid $17, supposedly for a set of books. Then he discovered he had bought a lot of women's skirts and blouses.

### N. Y. Driver Gets Reward For Money Found in Cab

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—Edward M. Waters, New York City cab driver, received yesterday $3,500 in War Bonds purchased for him by Frank Costello as a reward for finding $27,200 which Mr. Costello says he left in Mr. Waters' cab June 14.

Mr. Waters turned the money over to police and Mr. Costello, self-styled slot machine operator, still is trying to get it back. The city holds that he has failed to prove the money was obtained legally, as required by local law for recovery of lost property. A legal action is pending.

## De Gaulle Ties Lasting Peace With Security

**Fighting French want to share in Allied control of Reich — Indo-China a peace question.**

By Egon Kaskeline

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

From the tenor of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's remarks, both in the United States and Canada, it seems safe to assume that the Fighting French leader received encouraging assurances from President Roosevelt regarding the security of France in the postwar world.

It is known that General de Gaulle regards the establishment of a Western European Regional Bloc of Nations, in which France will play the leading role, as indispensable to a lasting peace.

He has recently discussed the feasibility of such a bloc with his advisers and declared in a speech in Algiers on May 18 that such a setup would offer many advantages, especially economically.

General de Gaulle and his followers hope that by assuming the leadership of the smaller nations France will not only regain its traditional position in the world, but that in time it will be possible to include Germany in the new European community of nations.

The Fighting French realize, of course, that no Western European bloc could hope to function successfully without the fullest support of the three great Allied powers—the United States, Russia, and Great Britain.

As the end of the war approaches, the French attitude toward Germany seems to have stiffened considerably. General de Gaulle said in Washington that France not only intended to participate in the Allied occupation of Germany, but that security demanded that France be given hegemony over the Rhineland.

This statement and his previous declaration to Gen. John J. Pershing that "this time the Allied troops would go through to Berlin" would seem to indicate that General de Gaulle has assumed the viewpoint of Marshal Ferdinand Foch in World War I, namely, that the severest sort of a peace should be imposed upon Germany.

In July, 1943, General de Gaulle said in an interview that "it is manifestly impossible to destroy Germany or to subdivide it into petty states such as existed before Bismarck unified them into the German Empire."

Although there is little doubt that the French "Provisional Government" will insist upon measures which are aimed at removing definitely the German menace, and, although the French want the German people to repair—at least partly—the ruthless destruction they have wrought on France, General de Gaulle and his aides are intelligent enough to understand that force alone will not solve the problem of a nation of 80,000,000 in the very center of the European continent.

The French apparently expect Italy to be an early recruit to the new European community. They want the friendship between new France and new Italy to be established on a firm basis. General de Gaulle's Washington declaration that "France makes no demands for any of the former Italian colonies" will certainly be well received by renascent Italian democracy.

Yet in order to dissipate all possible misunderstandings on the basis of a future Franco-Italian pact, the Fighting French have made it quite clear that the period of French concessions to Italy is definitely over. A decree published by the "Journal Official de La République Française" on June 29, has unilaterally declared void the Franco-Italian Conventions of 1896 which granted special privileges to Italian citizens in Tunisia. The French make no claim to Italian colonies which have fallen in Allied hands, but they will not relinquish any part of their Empire or accept any Italian claim to it.

The Fighting French consider null and void Vichy's agreement with Japan which enabled the Japanese to invade peacefully the French colony of Indo-China. France will stand side by side with its Allies against the Japanese, even though the European war has ended in the meantime.

"France is at war with all the Axis powers, including Japan," declared a spokesman for the Algiers regime, "and she will lay down arms only when all these powers have been totally defeated."

Not only France's honor and her obligations toward her Allies are at stake, but participation in the Far Eastern War is France's only chance to get back the rich Indo-China territories which Vichy gave up without even attempted resistance.

Indo-China is France's most wealthy and most populous colony, but it is, at the same time, one of the most important strategic positions in the Far East. Japan has proved that if a strong military nation occupies Indo-China, it can extend its domination over Southern Asia as a

# Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 1,300,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 1,416,620 |
| 1944 volume to date | 144,434,622 |
| 1943 volume to date | 179,198,852 |

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 56.4 | Prev. day | 56.3 |
| Month ago | 54.1 | Year ago | 53.3 |
| 1944 high | 56.4 | 1944 low | 49.5 |

| Stks Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Lab 1.60a | 2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | |
| Acme Steel 3 | 1 | 64 3/4 | 63 3/4 | 63 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| Adams Exp .15e | 7 | 13 1/4 | 13 | 13 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| Adams-Millis 1/2e | 1 | 30 5/8 | 30 5/8 | 30 5/8 | — 1/8 |
| Air Reduction 1a | 16 | 42 1/4 | 41 7/8 | 42 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| Alaska Juneau | 213 | 7 5/8 | 7 1/4 | 7 5/8 | + 1/4 |
| AlAghany Corp | 59 | 2 3/4 | 2 5/8 | 2 3/4 | |
| Allegheny pf | 135 | 24 1/4 | 23 5/8 | 24 1/8 | + 1/4 |
| Alleg pr pf | 10 | 57 1/4 | 56 1/8 | 57 1/2 | +1 3/4 |
| Alleg LudStl .70e | 8 | 29 | 28 1/2 | 28 5/8 | — 1/4 |
| Allen Indust 3/4g | 4 | 13 3/4 | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 | |
| Allied Kid 1a | 2 | 15 | 14 7/8 | 14 7/8 | — 1/8 |
| Allied Mills 2e | 2 | 31 1/8 | 31 | 31 | — 1/2 |
| Allied Strs 1 | 16 | 22 | 21 5/8 | 21 7/8 | + 3/8 |
| Allis Ch Mfg 3/4e | 8 | 39 1/4 | 38 3/4 | 38 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4 | 1 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| Alpha P Cem 1/2e | 2 | 23 3/8 | 23 1/4 | 23 1/4 | + 3/8 |
| Amal Lea | 1 | 33/4 | 33/4 | 33/4 | + 1/8 |
| Amal Lea pf 5 1/4k | 0 | 41 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 41 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Amerada Pet 2 1/4e | *6 | 109 3/4 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | + 3/4 |
| Am AgChDel 1.20 | 3 | 29 7/8 | 29 3/8 | 29 7/8 | + 3/8 |
| Am Airlines 1 1/2g | 23 | 73 3/8 | 72 3/4 | 73 3/8 | +1 1/8 |
| Am Bk Note .60e | 2 | 22 3/4 | 22 5/8 | 22 5/8 | — 1/8 |
| Am Bosch 1/2e | 5 | 18 5/8 | 18 3/8 | 18 3/8 | — 1/4 |
| Am Brake Sh 3/4e | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | — 3/8 |
| Am BrSh pf 5 1/4 | † 20 | 131 | 131 | 131 | |
| Am Cable & Rad | 137 | 14 | 13 1/2 | 13 7/8 | — 1/8 |
| Am Can 3 | 9 | 95 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | —1 |
| Am Can pf 7 | † 70 | 183 | 181 | 183 | + 1/2 |
| Am Chain & C 2 | 2 | 27 1/8 | 27 1/8 | 27 1/8 | — 1/8 |
| Am Car&Fdy 4g | 17 | 40 3/8 | 40 | 40 3/8 | + 1/4 |
| Am Chicle 4a | † 1 | 119 1/4 | 119 | 119 3/4 | +1 1/4 |
| Am Colortype .30e | 1 | 13 7/8 | 13 7/8 | 13 7/8 | — 3/8 |
| Am Crystal Sugar | 9 | 17 5/8 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 | — 3/8 |
| Am Crys S pf 6 | † 70 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 103 1/2 | |
| Am Distil | 6 | 27 1/4 | 27 | 27 1/4 | + 1/2 |
| Am Encaus Tilling | 3 | 3 7/8 | 3 7/8 | 3 7/8 | + 1/8 |
| Am European 1/4e | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — 1/8 |
| Am & For Pow | 8 | 4 3/8 | 4 1/4 | 4 3/8 | + 1/8 |
| Am&FP $6 pf 3k | 6 | 84 5/8 | 84 | 84 5/8 | + 1/8 |
| Am&FPS7pf3 1/2k | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| Am&FP 2pf | 6 | 21 3/4 | 21 1/8 | 21 3/4 | |
| Am Haw SS 1 1/2e | 1 | 26 1/4 | 26 1/4 | 26 1/4 | |
| Am Hide & Leath | 18 | 5 7/8 | 5 5/8 | 5 7/8 | |
| Am Hide&L pf 3 | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | + 1/2 |
| Am Home Pr 2.40 | * 2 | 75 | 74 1/4 | 75 | + 1/4 |
| Am Ice | 14 | 7 1/8 | 7 | 7 1/8 | — 1/8 |
| Am Internat .20e | 1 | 9 1/4 | 9 3/4 | 9 1/4 | |
| Am In Ill pf 2 1/2 | † 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | +1 |
| Am Locomotive 1/2e | 36 | 19 5/8 | 19 1/8 | 19 3/8 | — 1/4 |
| Am M&Fdy .80 | 1 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | |
| Am M&Met 1/2e | 2 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/4 | 12 3/4 | — 1/8 |
| Am Metal 1/2e | 5 | 24 7/8 | 24 5/8 | 24 7/8 | + 3/8 |
| Am Pow & Lt | 12 | 27 8 | 27 8 | 27 8 | |
| Am P&L $6 pf | 10 | 50 3/4 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | — 1/4 |
| Am P&L $5 pf | 14 | 47 1/4 | 46 3/4 | 46 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| Am Rad&StS .20e | 89 | 12 1/4 | 11 7/8 | 12 | — 1/8 |
| Am R Mill .40e | 66 | 17 1/8 | 16 5/8 | 16 3/4 | + 1/2 |
| Am RollMpf 4 1/2 | 1960 | 75 1/2 | 74 3/4 | 75 1/2 | +1 |
| Am Seating | 1 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/4 | — 1/2 |
| Am Sh Bldg 2e | † 60 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/4 | 30 1/2 | — 1/4 |
| Am Smelt & R 2 | 12 | 43 | 42 3/4 | 42 7/8 | — 1/8 |
| Am Smelt&Ref 7 | † 120 | 160 | 159 3/4 | 160 | |
| Am Snuff 1.80e | 2 | 45 | 44 3/4 | 45 | + 1/2 |
| Am Stl Fdrs 2 | 15 | 26 3/8 | 26 1/4 | 26 1/2 | — 1/8 |
| Am Stores 3/4e | 2 | 17 1/8 | 17 1/8 | 17 1/8 | |
| Am Stove .90e | 1 | 23 1/4 | 23 1/4 | 23 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| Am Sug Ref 2e | 3 | 45 | 44 3/4 | 45 | |
| Am Tel & Tel 9 | 20 | 163 1/4 | 162 3/4 | 163 1/8 | + 5/8 |
| Am Tobacco 3a | 6 | 74 | 73 3/4 | 73 3/4 | —1 |
| Am Tob B 3a | 7 | 75 | 74 1/4 | 74 3/4 | — 3/4 |
| Am Tob pf 6 | † 130 | 150 3/4 | 150 | 150 3/4 | + 3/4 |
| Am Type Fdrs 1/2e | 17 | 13 | 12 5/8 | 12 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| Am Viscose 1 1/2e | 7 | 47 3/8 | 47 | 47 | — 3/4 |
| Am Wat Wks | 32 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 3/8 | |
| Am Woolen | 12 | 9 1/2 | 8 5/8 | 8 5/8 | — 1/2 |
| Am Wool pf 4k | 4 | 86 3/4 | 86 | 86 1/4 | — 1/4 |
| A Zinc L & S | 14 | 5 3/4 | 5 5/8 | 5 5/8 | — 1/4 |
| Anaconda Cop 1e | 52 | 27 7/8 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | — 1/4 |
| AnaconW&C 1 2/3e | † 260 | 33 | 32 3/8 | 32 3/4 | + 1/8 |
| Anchor H-G .30e | 15 | 26 1/4 | 25 1/4 | 26 1/4 | +1 1/4 |
| Anchorh-G1 .30e | 10 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | |
| APW Paper | 1 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 37 8 | + 1/8 |
| Arch-Dan-M 1e | 2 | 54 | 54 | 54 | —1 3/8 |
| Armour & Co | 48 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/2 | 6 5/8 | |
| Arm&Co prpf 4 1/2k | 2 | 94 1/4 | 93 1/2 | 94 1/4 | +1 |
| Armstrong Cork 3/4e | 5 | 44 7/8 | 43 1/2 | 43 7/8 | |
| Arnold Const 1/2a | 3 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Artloom Corp .20 | 6 | 11 3/4 | 11 5/8 | 11 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| Assd DryGoods 3/4e | 9 | 17 3/8 | 17 | 17 | |
| Assd D Gds1pf6 | † 140 | 102 3/4 | 102 | 102 | — 3/4 |
| Assd DGd 2 pf7 | † 40 | 100 1/2 | 100 | 100 | —1 |
| Atch T&SF 4 1/2e | 21 | 70 3/4 | 70 1/4 | 70 1/2 | — 1/4 |
| Atch T & S pf 5 | 1 | 95 3/4 | 95 3/4 | 95 3/4 | |
| Atl G&W Indies 3g | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | — 1/2 |
| Atl Coast L 1 1/2e | 5 | 41 3/4 | 41 1/2 | 41 3/4 | — 1/2 |
| Atl Refining 1/2e | 12 | 30 3/4 | 30 3/8 | 30 5/8 | + 1/8 |
| Atlas Corp 1/4e | 8 | 14 3/8 | 14 1/4 | 14 3/8 | — 1/4 |
| Atlas Corp pf 3 | 2 | 55 | 54 7/8 | 55 | |
| Atlas Powd1 1/2e | † 80 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/8 | 59 1/2 | + 3/8 |
| Atlas Tack .80e | 7 | 17 3/8 | 16 1/2 | 17 3/8 | July 12 |
| Aust Nichols | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Aust N prA 3 1/2k | † 20 | 77 3/4 | 77 1/4 | 77 3/4 | July 12 |
| Aviation Corp. 10e | 118 | 5 | 4 7/8 | 4 7/8 | — 1/8 |

| Stks Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baldwin Loco 1 1/2e | 25 | 56 7/8 | 56 1/4 | 56 1/2 | — 1/4 |
| Balt & Ohio | 56 | 9 7/8 | 9 5/8 | 9 3/4 | — 1/8 |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 18 1/4 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | — 1/4 |
| Bangor & Ar | 6 | 12 5/8 | 12 1/4 | 12 3/8 | — 3/8 |
| Ban&A pf 6 1/4k | † 20 | 64 | 64 | 64 | + 7/8 |
| Barber Asph | 4 | 24 1/4 | 24 | 24 | — 1/8 |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 21 | 17 5/8 | 17 1/4 | 17 1/2 | + 1/8 |
| Bath Ir Wks 3e | 10 | 17 | 16 7/8 | 16 7/8 | — 1/8 |
| Beatrice Cr 1.70e | 4 | 34 7/8 | 34 1/4 | 34 1/4 | — 3/4 |
| Beat Cr pf 4 1/4 | † 10 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Beech Airc 1g | 11 | 10 5/8 | 10 3/4 | 10 3/4 | — 3/8 |
| Bell Airc 1e | 17 | 13 1/8 | 12 3/4 | 12 3/4 | — 3/8 |
| Bendix Aviat 1 3/4e | 38 | 42 5/8 | 41 5/8 | 42 1/2 | + 3/4 |
| Benef Ind Ln .60a | 8 | 19 1/2 | 19 3/8 | 19 1/2 | + 1/8 |
| Best & Co 1.60a | 1 | 39 1/8 | 39 1/8 | 39 1/8 | — 1/8 |
| Best Foods 1e | 6 | 20 | 19 5/8 | 20 | |
| Beth Steel 3e | 43 | 65 7/8 | 64 3/4 | 65 | — 1/2 |
| Beth Steel pf 7 | 1 | 126 1/4 | 126 1/4 | 126 1/4 | — 1/4 |
| Bigelow-Sanf 1e | 1 | 47 1/8 | 47 1/8 | 47 1/8 | — 1/2 |
| Black&Decker 1.60 | 4 | 21 3/4 | 21 1/2 | 21 3/4 | + 3/8 |
| Blaw-Knox .30e | 20 | 10 7/8 | 10 3/4 | 10 3/8 | — 1/2 |
| Bliss&Laugh 1/2e | 2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | — 3/8 |
| Bloom'dale .675e | † 20 | 17 7/8 | 17 7/8 | 17 7/8 | + 3/8 |
| Boeing Airplane 1e | 17 | 15 1/4 | 15 | 15 | — 1/8 |
| BohmAl&Br 1 3/2e | 1 | 52 5/8 | 52 3/8 | 52 5/8 | + 1/8 |
| Bon Ami A 4 | † 30 | 94 | 94 | 94 | + 5/8 |
| Bon Ami B 2 1/2 | † 80 | 52 | 51 1/2 | 52 | + 5/8 |
| Borden Co .80e | 1 | 33 3/8 | 33 3/8 | 33 3/8 | — 1/8 |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 19 | 41 5/8 | 41 1/8 | 41 5/8 | + 1/4 |
| Boston & Maine | 2 | 6 1/2 | 6 3/8 | 6 1/4 | |
| Braniff Airw .60 | 24 | 17 | 16 3/4 | 16 7 | |
| Bridgeport Br 1 | 17 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/8 | 12 3/8 | + 1/8 |
| Briggs Mfg 2 | 7 | 37 1/2 | 37 3/8 | 37 1/2 | — 1/8 |
| Bristol-Myers 1e | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | — 7/8 |
| Brklyn Un Gas 1/4e | 6 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/8 | 22 3/8 | |
| Brunswick-Bal 1/2e | 8 | 22 1/2 | 22 3/8 | 22 3/8 | |
| Buckeye Pipe 2e | 1 | 20 3/4 | 20 3/4 | 20 3/4 | + 3/4 |
| Buckeye Steel Cast | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + 1/4 |
| Budd Mfg | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + 1/4 |
| Budd Mfg 5 pf 5 | † 100 | 113 | 113 | 113 | — 1/4 |
| Budd Wheel 1/4e | 1 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| Buffalo Forge .90e | 1 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| Bullard Co 3.60e | 2 | 49 1/4 | 48 3/4 | 49 | + 1/4 |
| Bulova Watch 2 | 2 | 41 | 40 3/4 | 41 | |
| Burling Mills .80e | 6 | 33 | 32 1/4 | 32 1/4 | — 3/4 |
| Burr AdMach .40e | 23 | 15 1/4 | 15 1/8 | 15 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| Bush Term 1/4e | 12 | 6 3/4 | 6 5/8 | 6 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| Bush TB pf 2 1/4k | † 1 | 48 | 47 3/4 | 47 3/4 | — 3/4 |
| Butler Bros .30e | 11 | 12 7/8 | 12 3/8 | 12 3/8 | — 3/4 |
| Butler Br pf 1 1/2 | 1 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | |
| Butte C & Z 1/4g | 1 | 37 8 | 37 8 | 37 8 | |
| Byers AM Co 1/4e | 6 | 16 | 15 3/8 | 16 5/8 | — 3/8 |

| Stks Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calif Pack 1 3/2 | 1 | 29 3/8 | 29 3/8 | 29 3/8 | |
| Callahan Z-Lead | 5 | 1 1/8 | 1 1/8 | 1 1/8 | — 1/8 |
| Calumet&Hec .40e | 12 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | |
| Campbell Wy 3/4e | 7 | 21 1/2 | 21 | 21 | — 3/4 |
| Can Dry GAle 1/2e | 20 | 30 3/4 | 29 5/8 | 29 5/8 | — 1/4 |
| Can South Ry 3 | † 110 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| Canad Pacific h1/2e | 73 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/4 | 12 3/8 | — 1/8 |
| Cannon Mills 2 | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | |
| Cap Adm pf 3 | † 10 | 50 | 50 | 50 | + 3/4 |
| Carb C & O 5 | † 90 | 112 1/4 | 112 | 112 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| CarpenterStl 1 1/4e | 1 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | — 3/8 |
| Carriers&Gen .20 | 8 | 5 3/8 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | — 1/8 |
| Case JI Co 3/4e | 5 | 28 | 27 3/4 | 8 | |
| Caterpil Tractor 2 | 8 | 53 1/8 | 53 | 53 1/8 | — 1/2 |
| Celanese Cp 1-35f | 15 | 36 3/8 | 36 | 36 | — 1/2 |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 | † 40 | 119 3/4 | 119 1/4 | 119 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| Celanese 1stpf 4 3/4 | 2 | 99 1/4 | 99 | 99 1/4 | + 3/8 |
| Celotex Corp 1/2 | 9 | 14 3/4 | 14 1/2 | 14 5/8 | |
| Celotex Cp pf 1 | † 20 | 18 5/8 | 18 | 18 | — 3/4 |
| Cent Aguirre 1 1/2 | 6 | 22 1/2 | 22 | 22 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| Cent Foundry | 11 | 4 3/8 | 4 1/8 | 4 1/8 | — 1/4 |
| Cent IllLtpf 4 1/2 | † 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | + 1/8 |
| Cent R R N J | 9 | 10 5/8 | 10 3/8 | 10 1/2 | — 1/2 |
| Cent. VioletaS1 1/2e | 4 | 25 1/4 | 24 7/8 | 24 7/8 | — 3/4 |
| Cerro de Pas 2 1/4e | *5 | 35 3/4 | 35 1/2 | 35 3/4 | |
| Certain-teed Prod | 17 | 8 1/4 | 8 1/8 | 8 1/4 | |
| Certain-teed6pf | † 17 | 95 | 89 1/2 | 95 | +5 1/2 |
| Chain Belt 3/4e | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Champ P&F pf6 | † 200 | 114 1/2 | 114 | 114 | |
| Ches & Ohio 3 | 45 | 47 | 46 5/8 | 47 | + 1/4 |
| Chi & E Ill 1/2g | 7 | 7 3/4 | 7 1/2 | 7 5/8 | — 1/8 |
| Chi & E Ill A 1e | 14 | 17 | 16 3/4 | 17 | — 1/8 |
| Chi Grt West | 15 | 7 | 6 3/4 | 6 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| Chi Grt Wpf 1 3/4k | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — 1/4 |
| Chi Mail Or .30e | 3 | 18 | 17 3/4 | 17 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| Chi No West | 105 | 29 3/8 | 28 1/2 | 29 1/4 | — 3/8 |
| Chi No West pf | 173 | 65 1/8 | 61 | 64 3/4 | +2 1/4 |
| Chi Pneu Tool 2 | 7 | 20 3/4 | 20 5/8 | 20 3/4 | — 1/8 |
| Chickasha Cot O 1 | 4 | 16 1/2 | 16 | 16 | — 3/8 |
| Chrysler Corp 1 3/2e | 25 | 56 7/8 | 56 1/4 | 56 1/2 | — 1/4 |
| City I&F 1.20 | 8 | 23 | 22 7/8 | 23 | |
| City I&F pf 6 1/2 | † 70 | 105 7/8 | 105 3/4 | 105 3/4 | — 1/8 |
| City Stores | 15 | 10 1/4 | 10 | 10 | — 1/8 |
| Clark Equip 1 1/2e | 2 | 46 | 46 | 46 | + 1/8 |
| Clev E I pf 4 1/2 | † 10 | 113 3/4 | 113 3/4 | 113 3/4 | + 1/2 |
| Clev Gr Br 1e | 1 | 44 3/4 | 44 3/4 | 44 3/4 | |
| Clev&Pitt 3 1/2 | † 10 | 95 | 95 | 95 | +1 |
| ClimaxMoly 1.20a | 8 | 36 7/8 | 36 1/2 | 36 3/4 | |
| Cluet Peab 1e | 7 | 39 1/4 | 39 | 39 1/4 | — 1/4 |
| Coca-Cola 3a | 2 | 142 | 141 5/8 | 141 1/2 | — 1/2 |
| Coca-Cola A 3 | † 4 | 62 | 61 3/4 | 61 3/4 | — 3/4 |
| Colgate-Pim 1/2a | 36 | 28 1/8 | 27 7/8 | 28 1/8 | + 1/8 |
| Colgate-Ppf 4 1/4 | † 50 | 107 1/4 | 107 1/4 | 107 1/4 | — 1/4 |
| Collins & Aik 1/2e | 10 | 35 1/4 | 35 | 35 | |
| Col Fuel & Iron 1 | 9 | 19 1/2 | 19 | 19 1/2 | — 1/2 |
| Col & South 1pf | † 280 | 23 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | — 1/2 |
| Col & South 2pf | † 80 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| ColumB'cast A .80e | 2 | 23 1/2 | 23 | 23 1/2 | — 3/8 |
| ColumB'cast B .80e | 1 | 22 5/8 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | |
| Colum G&E .10e | 20 | 4 3/4 | 4 5/8 | 4 3/4 | + 1/8 |
| Col G&E 6 pf 6 | 2 | 83 1/4 | 83 | 83 | |
| Coml Credit 2 | 25 | 42 1/2 | 41 7/8 | 42 3/8 | — 1/8 |
| Coml Inv Tr 2.40 | 20 | 49 3/4 | 49 1/2 | 49 3/4 | + 3/4 |
| Coml Solvents .30e | 21 | 17 5/8 | 17 3/8 | 17 7/8 | |
| Com Ed 1.40 | 6 | 32 5/8 | 27 | 27 | — 5/8 |
| Com'wlth&South | 298 | 1 1/8 | 1 1/8 | 1 1/8 | + 1/8 |
| Com & So pf 2 1/2k | 9 | 85 | 84 3/4 | 85 | + 1/8 |
| Conde Nast 3/2e | 3 | 19 | 18 3/4 | 19 | + 3/4 |
| Congoleum-Nairn 1 | 2 | 27 | 26 3/4 | 27 | + 1/2 |
| Consol Cigar 1e | 2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | — 1/2 |
| Consol Clgpf 4 3/4 | † 10 | 97 | 97 | 97 | + 1/4 |
| Cons Copper .20g | 23 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/4 | — 1/8 |
| Cons Edison 1.60 | 40 | 24 3/8 | 24 1/8 | 24 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| Cons Film Ind | 1 | 5 7/8 | 5 7/8 | 5 7/8 | |
| Cons Film pf 3/2k | 5 | 24 1/4 | 24 | 24 | |
| ConsLaundries .35e | 9 | 12 7/8 | 12 3/4 | 12 3/4 | |
| Cons Nat Gas 1a | 27 | 207 | 3 1/2 | 207 | + 3/4 |
| Cons RR Cuba pf | 1 | 15 7/8 | 15 7/8 | 15 7/8 | + 1/8 |
| Cons Vultee 1 1/2e | 26 | 15 1/4 | 14 3/4 | 15 1/8 | — 1/8 |
| Cons Vul pf 1 3/4 | 3 | 23 1/2 | 23 3/8 | 23 3/8 | + 1/8 |
| Consol'n Coal | 4 | 15 3/8 | 15 3/8 | 15 3/8 | + 1/8 |
| ConsumP pf 4 1/2 | † 50 | 107 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | —1 |
| Container Corp 3/4e | 2 | 67 7/8 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | — 1/4 |
| Cont Bak 1/2e | 12 | 9 3/4 | 9 3/8 | 9 3/8 | — 1/8 |
| Cont Bak pf 8 | 2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/4 | 108 1/4 | — 1/2 |
| Cont Can 1/2e | 11 | 42 5/8 | 42 | 42 | — 1/8 |
| Cort Diam F .30e | 6 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | — 1/8 |
| Cont Ins 1.60a | 3 | 45 1/4 | 45 1/4 | 45 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| Cont Motors .30e | 30 | 8 | 7 7/8 | 8 | + 1/8 |
| Cont Oil Del .60e | 8 | 32 1/2 | 32 | 32 | — 3/8 |
| Cooper Bess 1 | 6 | 18 1/4 | 17 3/4 | 18 1/4 | — 1/2 |
| CopperweldStl .80 | 5 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/4 | 13 1/4 | — 1/8 |
| Corn Exch 2.40 | † 130 | 50 | 50 | 50 | + 1/4 |
| Corn Prod 2.60 | 9 | 59 7/8 | 59 5/8 | 59 5/8 | — 1/8 |
| Corn Prod pf 7 | † 100 | 184 | 183 1/4 | 184 | — 1/4 |
| Cornell-D E .40e | 8 | 25 1/4 | 24 1/2 | 24 3/4 | — 1/2 |
| Corp Interna | † 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + 1/4 |
| Crane Co 1 | 15 | 26 1/2 | 25 3/4 | 25 3/4 | — 1/2 |
| Crane Co pf 5 | † 20 | 108 3/4 | 108 5/8 | 108 3/4 | + 1/2 |
| Cream of Wh 1 1/4 | 1 | 25 5/8 | 25 5/8 | 25 5/8 | — 1/4 |
| Crosley Corp 1/2e | 16 | 23 5/8 | 22 3/4 | 23 1/4 | — 1/4 |
| Crown Cork 3/2e | 12 | 38 | 37 3/4 | 38 | + 1/4 |
| Crown Zeller 1 | 35 | 19 1/4 | 18 7/8 | 19 1/8 | + 1/4 |
| Crucible Steel 3g | 12 | 36 1/2 | 35 3/4 | 36 1/4 | — 1/4 |
| Crucible Stl pf 5 | 4 | 61 1/4 | 61 | 61 | — 1/4 |
| Cube R R pf | † 260 | 25 | 24 5/8 | 24 5/8 | — 1/8 |
| Cuban-A Sug .40g | 1 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | |
| Cudahy Packing | 2 | 26 3/4 | 26 1/4 | 26 3/4 | — 1/2 |
| Curtis Publishing | 234 | 10 1/8 | 9 3/4 | 10 | + 1/4 |
| Curtis Pub pf 5g | † 80 | 138 | 136 | 137 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Curtis Pub pr pf 3a | 4 | 54 1/2 | 54 | 54 | — 1/4 |
| Curtis-Wright 3/4g | 74 | 6 | 5 3/4 | 5 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| Curtis-Wr A 1e | 7 | 17 3/4 | 17 1/2 | 17 5/8 | — 1/4 |
| Cutler-Ham .70e | 6 | 27 1/8 | 27 | 27 | — 1/4 |
| Davega Stores .30e | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + 1/4 |
| Davison Chem 1e | 13 | 15 5/8 | 15 1/4 | 15 3/8 | — 1/4 |
| Decca Record 1.20 | 1 | 29 3/4 | 29 1/4 | 29 3/4 | — 3/4 |
| Deere & Co 2g | 16 | 45 5/8 | 45 1/4 | 45 5/8 | + 1/8 |
| Deere & Co pf 1.40 | 1 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | — 1/4 |
| Del & Hudson | 28 | 36 3/8 | 35 3/4 | 36 | — 1/8 |
| Del Lack & West | 26 | 9 | 8 3/4 | 8 3/4 | — 1/8 |
| Detroit Edi .90e | 10 | 20 7/8 | 20 3/4 | 20 3/4 | — 1/8 |
| Devoe&Ray A 1 | † 1 | 37 | 26 | 26 | |
| Diam Match 1 1/2 | 2 | 31 1/2 | 31 3/8 | 31 1/2 | |
| Diam T Motor 1/2e | 9 | 16 3/4 | 16 | 16 3/4 | |
| Dist Cp-Sg h2.22 | 9 | 33 1/2 | 33 | 33 | — 1/8 |
| Dixie Cup 1/4e | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| Dixie C A 2 1/2 | † 60 | 46 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | — 1/2 |
| Doehler D Cas 3/4e | 6 | 45 1/2 | 45 | 45 | |
| Dome Mines h1.60 | 16 | 27 3/8 | 26 3/4 | 27 | — 1/4 |
| Douglas Airc 5g | 6 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/4 | 56 3/8 | — 5/8 |
| Dow Chem 3 | 1 | 127 5/8 | 127 5/8 | 127 5/8 | — 1/8 |
| Dresser Mfg 1e | 15 | 38 3/4 | 37 3/4 | 38 1/4 | — 3/4 |
| Duriron Int | 5 | 10 5/8 | 10 1/4 | 10 1/4 | — 1/2 |
| du Pont de N 2 1/2e | 7 | 158 3/4 | 158 1/4 | 158 1/2 | — 1/2 |
| duPont pf 4 1/2 | 3 | 126 | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 | — 1/4 |
| Dup Lt 1 pf 5 | † 30 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | |
| Eagle PicLd .30e | 5 | 13 3/8 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | — 1/8 |
| Eastern Air L | 15 | 40 3/8 | 40 | 40 1/8 | + 1/8 |
| Eastman Kodak 5 | 2 | 168 | 167 1/2 | 167 1/2 | — 1/2 |
| Eaton Mfg 3 | 1 | 49 1/4 | 49 1/4 | 49 1/4 | |
| Edis Brs Strs .80a | 1 | 19 5/8 | 19 5/8 | 19 5/8 | — 1/2 |
| El Auto-Lite 1e | 5 | 45 | 44 1/4 | 44 3/4 | |
| Electric Boat 3/4e | 16 | 12 3/4 | 12 1/2 | 12 3/4 | |
| El&Mus Ind .08e | 15 | 5 3/8 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/4 | — 1/8 |
| El Power & Lt | 15 | 5 1/8 | 4 7/8 | 4 7/8 | — 1/4 |
| El Pow&Lt $6 pf | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| El Pow&Lt $7 pf | 2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | —1 |
| El Paso N G 2.40 | 10 | 34 | 33 1/2 | 33 3/4 | |
| Endic-John pf 4 | † 70 | 106 | 105 1/2 | 105 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| Eng Pub Service | 36 | 12 7/8 | 12 3/8 | 12 7/8 | + 3/8 |
| Eng PS $5 pf 5 | † 40 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| EPS$5 1/2pf 5 1/2 | † 50 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/4 | + 1/4 |
| Eng PS $6 pf 6 | † 50 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | |
| Ecult Off Bldg | 12 | 1/2 | 7/8 | 1/2 | |
| Erie R R 1/2e | 2 | 13 1/4 | 13 | 13 | — 1/4 |
| Erie R R pf 3a | 4 | 5 4 1/2 | 5 4 | 5 4 | |
| Erie R R ct 1/2e | 84 | 13 1/4 | 12 7/8 | 13 1/8 | |
| Erie R R pf A 5 | 1 | 58 5/8 | 58 5/8 | 58 5/8 | — 3/8 |
| EurekaVCleaner 3/4e | 10 | 10 7/8 | 10 5/8 | 10 3/4 | |
| Evans Prod 1/4e | 3 | 14 3/8 | 14 3/8 | 14 3/8 | |
| Ex-Cell-O 2.60 | 1 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | + 1/4 |
| Exchange Buff 1/4e | 16 | 4 5/8 | 4 1/2 | 4 5/8 | + 1/4 |
| Fairbanks Morse 1a | 4 | 41 3/4 | 41 | 41 | — 1/2 |
| Fajardo Sugar 2 | 25 | 25 3/8 | 24 3/4 | 25 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| Farns Tel & Rad | 25 | 14 | 13 1/2 | 13 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| Fed Lt & Trac 1 | 8 | 16 | 15 3/4 | 15 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| Fed Mogul .55e | 1 | 20 3/4 | 20 3/4 | 20 3/4 | + 1/4 |
| Fed MotTruck .40 | 8 | 9 2/4 | 9 3/8 | 9 3/8 | — 3/8 |
| Federat D Strs 1 1/2 | 12 | 28 3/8 | 28 | 28 3/8 | + 5/8 |
| FedDStrs pf 4 1/4 | † 170 | 101 3/4 | 101 | 101 | — 5/8 |
| Ferro Enam 1/2e | 8 | 22 1/2 | 21 3/4 | 21 3/4 | —1 |
| Fid P Ins 1.60a | 3 | 49 | 49 | 49 | — 1/4 |
| Firestone 1 1/4e | 7 | 51 | 51 | 51 | + 3/8 |
| Firest T&R pf 4 1/2 | 1 | 108 3/4 | 108 3/4 | 108 3/4 | — 3/8 |
| First Nat Strs 2 1/2 | 8 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 | +1 |
| Flintkote .30e | 18 | 25 1/4 | 24 1/2 | 24 7/8 | — 1/4 |
| Florsheim Sh A 2 | 2 | 30 1/4 | 30 1/4 | 30 1/4 | — 1/4 |
| Follansbee Stl | 15 | 7 7/8 | 7 3/4 | 7 3/4 | — 1/4 |
| FollansbeeStl pf | † 70 | 50 3/4 | 50 3/4 | 50 3/4 | + 3/4 |
| Foster Wheeler 1/4e | 2 | 22 1/4 | 22 3/4 | 22 3/4 | — 1/2 |
| Francisco Sugar | 6 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/4 | 16 1/2 | — 1/2 |
| Freeport Sulph 2 | 10 | 35 3/4 | 35 1/8 | 35 1/8 | — 3/8 |
| Fruehauf Tra .80e | 3 | 42 1/4 | 42 1/4 | 42 1/4 | — 1/4 |
| Frueh 4 1/2pf 4 1/2 | † 20 | 112 | 111 3/4 | 111 3/4 | —1 |
| Gabriel Co | 2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/8 | 6 1/8 | |
| Gair Robert .30g | 43 | 5 1/4 | 5 | 5 1/8 | — 1/8 |
| Gamewell 1 1/2e | † 20 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | — 3/4 |
| Gar Wood Ind .40 | 26 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/8 | 7 1/4 | — 1/8 |
| Gaylord Cont 1/2a | 2 | 17 3/8 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | |
| Gaylord Cpf 2 3/4 | † 50 | 53 3/8 | 53 3/8 | 53 3/8 | |
| Gen Am

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

### Industrial Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 5 | 5⅜ |
| American Barge Line Co | 12⅛ | 13¼ |
| American Hardware Co | 29⅛ | 31¼ |
| American Manufacturing | 44¾ | 47¾ |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 94¾ | .. |
| American Optical | 31⅞ | 33⅝ |
| American Wringer Co | 10¼ | 11⅛ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 40¾ | .. |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 78¾ | .. |
| Appleton Company | 34 | 37 |
| Applied Arts Corp | 3⅝ | 4⅛ |
| Arlington Mills | 48¾ | 52 |
| Art Metal Construction | 24½ | 25⅞ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 29¾ | 31¾ |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | 3 | 3¾ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 18⅞ | 20½ |
| Bausch&Lomb Optical Co | 24½ | 26¾ |
| Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf | 109½ | .. |
| Bendix Home Appliance | 8⅞ | 9⅝ |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 18⅞ | 20¼ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 78¾ | .. |
| Bird&Son Inc. 5 pf | 99½ | .. |
| Boston Wharf Company | 23⅝ | 40½ |
| Brown Co | 2.00 | 2.30 |
| Brown Co pf | 35¾ | 38½ |
| Campbell A S Co Inc. | 6⅞ | 7½ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 39¾ | .. |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 35¼ | 38 |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 16⅞ | 18¼ |
| Colonial Stores | 19⅛ | 20⅝ |
| Crowell-Collier Pub Co | 45½ | 48¼ |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 28¼ | 30¾ |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 26½ | 29 |
| Draper Corporation | 74¾ | 77¾ |
| Durey Plastic & Chemical | 66½ | 70 |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 15⅜ | 17⅛ |
| Eastern Corporation | 10 | 10⅝ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 19⅜ | 21½ |
| Exolon Co | 10⅛ | 11⅜ |
| Family Finance Inc | 11⅞ | 13¼ |
| Family Finance pf A | 24¾ | 27 |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 46¾ | 49¾ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 35 | 37¾ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 16½ | 18 |
| General Machinery | 21¾ | 23⅝ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 8⅜ | 9⅜ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 52 | 55 |
| Graton & Knight Co | 8⅜ | 9⅞ |
| do 7 pf | 85¾ | 89¾ |
| do pr pf | 28½ | 31½ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 33 | 37 |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 60 | .. |
| do $1.50 cv pf | 16¼ | .. |
| Harrington & Richardson | 1 | 1½ |
| Haskelite Mfg Co | 31¼ | 33¾ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 31¼ | 33¾ |
| do pf B | 193⅜ | 211¼ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 14⅛ | 16 |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 24 | 26¼ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 31 | 33¾ |
| International Detrola | 14 | 14⅞ |
| Keith George E Co | 60 | .. |
| Kendall Company | 10⅞ | 12⅛ |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 20⅞ | 22¾ |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 37½ | 40 |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 24 | 26 |
| Lincoln Stores 7 | 107½ | .. |
| Long-Bell Lumber Co | 7 | 7¾ |
| Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co | 112 | 116 |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 55¼ | 58½ |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 61¼ | 64½ |
| Merck & Co | 40¾ | 43¾ |
| Merck & Co 4½ pf | 109¾ | 113¾ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 47½ | 50¾ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 68¼ | .. |
| †Metal & Thermit Corp | 22⅜ | 24⅞ |
| Millers Falls Company | 9⅛ | 10½ |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 8⅝ | 9¼ |
| Nashawena Mills | 19⅜ | 21 |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 75 | .. |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 38¼ | 41¼ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 82¼ | 86¼ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 30⅜ | 32⅞ |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 5¼ | 6⅛ |
| National Shirt Shops | 14⅛ | 15⅝ |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 62¾ | 66¾ |
| Newmarket Manufac Co | 74¾ | 78 |
| Nicholson File Company | 35½ | 38 |
| Nonquitt Mills | 33¾ | 36¾ |
| Ohio Finance | 9⅛ | 10½ |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line | 39¾ | 42¾ |
| Parker Appliance | 11⅝ | 13⅛ |
| Plymouth Cordage Company | 115½ | 120 |
| Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W | 69 | .. |
| Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf | 90 | .. |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 2¾ | 3¼ |
| Richardson & Co | 46¾ | 49¾ |
| Rochester Telephone Co | 134 | .. |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc | 34 | 36 |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf | 34 | .. |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 59¾ | .. |
| Sanford Mills | 46 | 49 |
| Submarine Signal Co | 37½ | 40 |
| Tampax Inc | 5½ | 6¼ |
| Time Incorporated | 63¼ | 66¼ |
| Triumps Explosives Inc | 2⅛ | 2½ |
| United Elastic Corp | 17⅜ | 19 |
| U S Envelope Company | 73¾ | 76¾ |
| U S Envelope Co 7 pf | 123 | 128 |
| Waltham Watch Co 6 pf | 71¾ | 85½ |
| Waltham Watch Co 7 pf | 103¼ | .. |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc | 28¾ | 31 |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 9½ | 10½ |
| Warren Bros Class B | 36¾ | 39¾ |
| Warren Bros Clas C | 12⅜ | 13¾ |
| West Point Manufacturing | 44¾ | 47¾ |
| Wickwide Spencer Steel | 12¼ | 13⅜ |

†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

### Public Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Power $7 pf | 116¼ | 120¼ |
| Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf | 104¼ | 108¼ |
| Birmingham Electric $7 pf | 109¾ | 113¾ |
| Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf | 97¾ | 101¾ |
| Central Pwr & Light 7 pf | 117¾ | 121¾ |
| General Water G&E $3 pf | 48½ | 51 |
| Jamaica Water Supply | 32¼ | 35 |
| Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pfA | 105¾ | .. |
| Jersey Central Power 7 pf | 105¼ | 109¼ |
| Kansas P&Lt 4½s pf | 103¾ | 107¾ |
| Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf | 103¼ | 107¼ |
| New Orleans Pub S $7 pf | 110¾ | 114¾ |
| New Rochelle Wat pf | 93 | .. |
| Northern Natural Gas Co (com) | 21¼ | 23½ |
| No States Power Del 6 pf | 71½ | 74½ |
| No States Power Del 7 pf | 81½ | 84½ |
| Ohio Power 4½ pf | 113½ | 117½ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf | 111¼ | 115¼ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf | 116¼ | 120¼ |
| Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf | 105¾ | 109¾ |
| Penn Power & Light $7 pf | 102¼ | 105¾ |
| *Public Service Colo | 26 | 27½ |
| Public Service Ind | 18⅛ | 19⅝ |
| Public Service Ind 5 pf | 106¾ | 110¾ |
| Public Service Okla $ pf | 110¾ | 114¾ |
| Rochester Gas & El 5 pf | 105⅜ | 109¾ |
| Rochester Gas & El 6 pf | 106½ | 110½ |
| San Diego Gas & Electric | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| Sierra Pacific Power Co | 19⅝ | 21⅝ |
| Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf | 117 | .. |
| Southwestern Public Serv | 15¾ | 17⅛ |
| Tampa Electric Co | 24 | 26 |
| Texas Electric Serv 6 pf | 108¾ | 112¾ |
| Texas Power & Light 6 pf | 108¾ | 112¾ |
| Washington Rv & Elec units | 14⅜ | 16 |

*Ex Dividend.

### N. E. Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor Hydro-Electric | 14⅜ | 15⅞ |
| Beverly Gas & Electric | 39 | .. |
| Brockton Gas Light | 87⅛ | 93¼ |
| Central Maine Power 6 pf | 107 | 112 |
| Central Maine Power 7 pf | 119 | 124 |
| Cent Vermont Pub Serv | 13⅜ | 17⅛ |
| Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf | 109 | .. |
| Conn Light & Power | 42½ | 44⅜ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso | 23½ | 25½ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso conv | 1⅞ | 2 |
| Fall River Gas Works | 24¾ | .. |
| Fitchburg Gas & Electric | 37¾ | 40⅝ |
| Green Mountain Power pf | 83½ | 87½ |
| Hartford Electric Light | 49¾ | 52½ |
| Haverhill Electric | 26¾ | 29¼ |
| Haverhill Gas Light | 16⅞ | 18⅝ |
| Holyoke Water Power | 16⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Lawrence Gas & Electric | 31 | .. |
| Lowell Electric Light | 36¾ | 39¾ |
| Lynn Gas & Electric | 80¼ | 83¾ |
| Mass Power & Light pf | 17⅝ | 19 |
| Mass Utilities Asso pf | 32¾ | 35¼ |
| *Narragansett Elec pf | 56¼ | 59½ |
| N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf | 33¼ | 35 |
| N E Power Assn 6 pf | 58¾ | 60¾ |
| N E Public Serv $7 pr ln | 105¼ | 109¼ |
| N E Public Serv $6 pr ln | 97½ | 101½ |
| N E Public Serv $7 pf | 43¼ | 45¾ |
| N E Public Serv $6 pf | 41¾ | 44¼ |
| Newport Electric | 22½ | .. |
| Providence Gas | 7¾ | 8½ |
| Pub Serv of N H $6 pf | 108½ | 113½ |
| R I Pub Serv pf | 30¼ | 32¾ |
| Rockland Light & Power | 8⅛ | 9 |
| Springfield Gas Light | 22¼ | 24¼ |
| Western Mass Companies | 23½ | 25½ |

*Ex-dividend.

### Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 139½ | 143½ |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60a) | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 34 | 35¾ |
| Agricultural (3a) | 73½ | 77 |
| American Alliance (1a | 22½ | 24½ |
| American Casualty Co | 11⅞ | 12⅞ |
| American Equitable (1) | 17¼ | 18⅝ |
| American Insurance New (½a) | 15¼ | 16½ |
| American Re-insurance (2) | 51 | 54 |
| American Reserve | 14½ | 16 |
| American Surety (2½) | 57 | 59½ |
| Baltimore-American (.20a) | 6½ | 7½ |
| Bankers & Shippers (4) | 81 | 86 |
| Boston (16a) | 580 | 610 |
| Camden Fire (1) | 20⅜ | 22⅛ |
| City of New York (½e) | 17½ | 19½ |
| Connecticut Gen Life (1a) | 49½ | 51¾ |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 38¾ | 41¼ |
| Federal (1.40) | 46½ | 50 |
| Fire Asso Philadel (2a) | 62¾ | 66¾ |
| Fireman Fund (SF) (3) | 85½ | 89½ |
| Firemen's Newark (.40) | 12½ | 13⅜ |
| Franklin Fire (1¼) | 25½ | 27¼ |
| Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e) | 17¼ | 19¼ |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 44¼ | 46¾ |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 8¼ | 9⅜ |
| Great Amer Insurance (1.20) | 28⅞ | 30⅝ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 28 | 30 |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 97 | 101½ |
| Hartford Stm Boiler (1.60a) | 43 | 46 |
| Home Insurance (1.20) | 29 | 30¾ |
| Homestead (¼e) | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Insur Co North America | 86½ | 89 |
| Jersey Insurance (1.80) | 38¾ | 41¾ |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 8¼ | 9¾ |
| Maryland Casualty | 7⅞ | 8⅝ |
| Massachusetts Bond (2½) | 69 | 72½ |
| Mer&Mfrs of New York (.40) | 6¼ | 7¼ |
| Mer Fire Association (1½a) | 47¼ | 50¼ |
| National Fire (2) | 61½ | 64¼ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 6⅝ | 7¾ |
| National Union (3a) | 160 | 170 |
| New Amsterdam Casualty (½e) | 26¾ | 27¾ |
| New Brunswick (1½) | 28 | 30½ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 44 | 47 |
| New York Fire (.80) | 13⅝ | 15½ |
| North River (1) | 34½ | 24⅞ |
| Northeast Insurance | 5⅞ | 6⅜ |
| Northern (3a) | 91 | 95½ |
| Pacific Fire (5) | 99½ | 104½ |
| Pacific Indemnity (2a) | 48¼ | 50¾ |
| Peerless Casualty Company | 12⅝ | 14¼ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 84 | 88 |
| Preferred Accident (.80a) | 14½ | 15⅝ |
| Providence-Washington (1a) | 33⅞ | 36⅜ |
| Reinsurance Cor (N. Y. (.075e) | 4⅜ | 6½ |
| Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20) | 27¾ | 29¾ |
| Revere (P) Insurance (1.20) | 21¾ | 23¾ |
| St Paul Fire & Marine | 69⅞ | 72¾ |
| Seaboard Surety (1a) | 43 | 45¾ |
| Security (1.40) | 35⅜ | 37⅝ |
| Springfield (4½a) | 115½ | 121 |
| Standard Accident | 60 | 63¾ |
| Travelers (16) | 464 | 479 |
| United States Fid & Guar. (1a) | 37⅜ | 39⅜ |
| United States Fire (2) | 37¾ | 05½ |
| United States Guarantee (1.60a) | 70½ | 75½ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 33⅞ | 35⅝ |

a Also extra or extras. g Paid last year. e Declared or paid so far this year.

### Investment Trusts

#### Management

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated Fund Inc | 4.11 | 4.50 |
| Amerex Holding | 26.00 | 27.875 |
| American Business Shares | 3.85 | 4.22 |
| Axe Houghton Fund | 15.49 | 16.66 |
| Bond Inv Tr of America | 101.60 | 105.83 |
| Boston Fund | 18.49 | 19.88 |
| Broad Street Investing | 30.20 | 32.65 |
| Bullock Fund | 16.25 | 17.81 |
| Canadian Investment Fund | 3.25 | 3.95 |
| Century Shares Trust | 28.87 | 31.04 |
| Chemical Fund | 9.93 | 10.75 |
| Christiana Securities Co | 2665.00 | 2765.00 |
| Commodity Corp | 9.33 | .. |
| Consolidated Investment Tr | 41.75 | 44.75 |
| Dividend Shares | 1.32 | 1.45 |
| Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd | 22.08 | 23.75 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 13.62 | 14.62 |
| Equitable Invest Corp | 32.48 | 34.92 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 40.25 | 42.50 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 19.75 | 21.27 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 24.16 | 26.48 |
| General Capital | 35.18 | 37.83 |
| General Investors Trust | 5.58 | 6.01 |
| Group Securities Inc | | |
| Fully Admin Shares | 7.31 | 8.04 |
| Railroad Shares | 3.77 | 4.16 |
| Steel Shares | 4.65 | 5.12 |
| Incorporated Investors Tr | 23.33 | 25.09 |
| Institutional Sec: Bank Group | .92 | 1.02 |
| Inst Sec: Insurance Group | 1.03 | 1.14 |

†Keystone Custodian Funds:

| | Bid | Asked | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B-1 | .... | 29.39 | S-1 | .... | 28.21 |
| B-2 | .... | 32.19 | S-2 | .... | 14.91 |
| B-3 | .... | 20.21 | S-3 | .... | 11.82 |
| B-4 | .... | 11.62 | S-4 | .... | 5.50 |
| K-1 | .... | 29.13 | K-2 | .... | 23.73 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †Loomis Sayles Mut Fd | 99.40 | .... |
| †Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd | 42.30 | .... |
| Manhattan Bond Fund | 9.07 | 9.97 |
| Maryland Fund | 4.70 | 5.30 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 22.55 | 24.25 |
| Mass Inv 2d Fd | 11.26 | 12.11 |
| Mutual Invest | 11.75 | 12.85 |
| Nation Wide Voting | 1.36 | 1.50 |
| New England Fund | 13.34 | 14.37 |
| New York Stocks: | | |
| Automobile | 6.94 | 7.64 |
| Railroad | 5.87 | 6.47 |
| Railroad Equip | 7.74 | 8.52 |
| Steel | 6.67 | 7.34 |
| Old Colony Tr Assoc | 21.50 | 23.50 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .50 | .55 |
| Putnam Fund | 14.43 | 15.52 |
| Quarterly Income Shares | 7.00 | 7.65 |
| Railway & Light Sec | 15.875 | 17.25 |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | 106.00 | .... |
| Repub Invest Fund | 3.69 | 4.05 |
| Scudder Stevens & Clark | 94.97 | 96.89 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | 15.21 | 16.19 |
| State Street Invest | 43.46 | 46.70 |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | .77 | .87 |
| Wellington Fund | 17.31 | 19.01 |

#### Fixed and Unit Type

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assoc Stand Oil | 6.625 | 7.375 |
| Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod | 2.83 | .. |
| Cumulative Trust Shares | 4.98 | .. |
| Diversified Tr C | 3.85 | .. |
| Diversified Tr D | 5.90 | 6.70 |
| Foundation Tr Shrs A | 3.85 | 4.85 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 5.00 | 5.77 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 4.00 | .. |
| North Am Tr Chrs 1953 | 2.18 | .. |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 40.00 | .. |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1955 | 2.90 | .. |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 2.80 | .. |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1958 | 2.46 | .. |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.50 | .. |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "A" | 16.90 | .. |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 1.85 | .. |

#### Investment Banking

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blair & Co | 2.875 | 3.25 |
| First Boston Corp | 34.75 | 36.75 |

* Ex-dividend. † Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡ 2% less if not held 3 years.

### Aviation Stocks

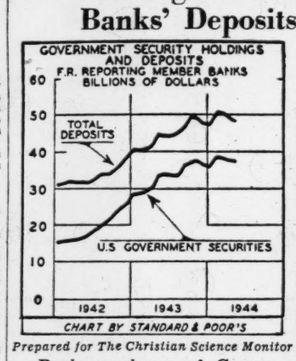
| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Liberty Aircraft | 16½ | 17⅝ |
| Piper Aircraft | 1¾ | 3⅜ |
| Pollak Manufacturing Co | 7½ | 8½ |

### New York Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank ofManhattan (.80a) | 23⅜ | 25⅛ |
| Bank of N Y (14) | 401 | 413 |
| Bankers Trust (1.40) | 53⅞ | 56½ |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 100 | 105 |
| Central Hanover Bk& Trust (4) | 106¾ | 110¼ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 39¼ | 41¼ |
| Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80) | 51¾ | 54 |
| Commercial (1.60) | 47 | 49½ |
| Continental Bk & Tr (.80) | 22½ | 24 |
| Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40) | 49⅜ | 51⅞ |
| Empire Trust (3) | 78 | 82 |
| First National N. Y. (80) | 1715 | 1755 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 337 | 345 |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 16⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Kings County (80) | 1550 | .... |
| Lawyers Trust (1) | 38¼ | 41¼ |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 51½ | 54 |
| Manufacturers Trust pf (2) | 50⅜ | 52⅜ |
| J.P.Morgan | 254½ | 257½ |
| National City (1) | 37⅝ | 39⅝ |
| New York Trust (36) | 97¾ | 101¾ |
| Public (1½) | 43⅜ | 45⅞ |
| Title Guaranty & Trust | 11¼ | 12⅛ |
| United States (60a) | 1445 | 1490 |

(a) Also extra or extras.

## U. S. Holdings Boost Banks' Deposits




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

Bank purchases of Government securities are responsible for the large deposit growth, Standard & Poor's reveals in the accompanying chart.

## More Civilian Work Clothing May Result From New WPB Rule

WASHINGTON (AP) — In an attempt to increase output of essential civilian work clothing, the War Production Board has ordered work clothing manufacturers to produce each quarter at least 90 per cent of the number of garments they manufactured during the third quarter of 1942.

WPB said that approximately 4,915,000 dozen garments were produced during that base period. However, the production of civilian work garments under the new order will not equal a flat 90 per cent of that total because, WPB explained, output of military clothing will be included in the manufacturer's total production quota.

The order, which is effective as of this month, also requires manufacturers to resume production of any items of work clothing which may have been discontinued since the base period.

Spokesmen said the order should result in "considerably more" garments. The order affects approximately 800 manufacturers.

Under this order, civilian work clothing includes these items: men's and boys' bib overalls, men's and boys' dungarees, men's and boys' work shirts, men's and boys' work pants, men's one-piece work suits, men's overall jackets (jumpers) and men's blanket-lined coats.

## Proposed World Bank Based On Lines Similar to Fund

By Harold Fleming

*Wall Street Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 13—The United Nations Monetary Conference today swings into consideration of the proposed reconstruction bank after having for 11 days devoted almost its exclusive attention to the proposed currency stabilization fund.

In addition, while committees and subcommittees are settling down to dig into the various clauses and conditions of the bank, Commission One of the conference, to which is delegated final consideration of the monetary fund, will today hold protracted session over the final committee decisions of the last 10 days, with much more than an even chance that the fund will be wrapped up and packaged for the drafting technicians by the end of the week.

Only one outstanding point of truly controversial nature apparently remains for Commission One to thresh out, namely the matter of gold quotas. Due apparently to a language difficulty, the American and Russian delegations came to a difference over the proposed clause allowing a special reduction in gold quota subscription requirements for those countries ravaged by war.

It appears that the Russians, who are in favor of this clause, assumed incorrectly that the American delegation would support it.

**Had to Cable Moscow**

The Russians then had to cable Moscow for instructions, and unavoidable delays in translating, coding, cabling, deliberating in Moscow and re-coding of the answer, and recabling to the United States have delayed a conclusion. Up to last night the answer had not been received.

The British position on this is clear-cut. The British are against such special consideration, but if it is agreed on, then they believe they qualify too for such special reduction, of perhaps 25 per cent, in gold subscription requirement to the monetary fund.

The proposed international bank would, subject to ratification by delegates here, have an authorized capital of $10,000,000,000. However, only $2,000,000,000 of this would be subscribed initially, of which not more than $400,000,000 in gold, and not more than $2,000,000,000 more of capital could be called up in any one year.

**Attitude on Quotas**

Attitude of member countries toward quota requirements for the bank, incidentally, appears quite the reverse of that toward the fund. Practically all but the United States are reaching for higher fund quotas, but there is contrasting bashfulness about asking for bank quotas, so that one somewhat whimsical proposal has been made that the percentage quotas for the fund and bank be made the same.

The reconstruction bank, it is proposed, will be authorized (1) to make direct loans out of its capital; (2) to borrow money from private investors and then re-loan it to member-country borrowers; and (3) to guarantee privately-raised loans to member countries, provided the member country also guarantees the loan.

Thus the bank looks considerably like a combination of the prewar type of industrial mortgage bank and the prewar mortgage guarantee company.

**Parallels With Fund**

The proposed bank has many parallels with the fund. Membership would be the same, according to some proposals. Second, as the fund would close the door on the past by excluding blocked balances and other war debts from its scope, so the bank would take no cognizance of the present state, sometimes not so good, of international loans made between the wars.

Like the fund, which is intended to supplement and not replace private trading in foreign exchange, so the bank is supposed to make loans only where private loans cannot or obviously would not be made. (Sponsors do not even contemplate that the bank will replace such present institutions as the American Export-Import Bank. For another parallel, much stress is placed, in bank proposals, on the advantages to be gained from broader exchange of information on pending loans.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H. (AP)—The statement of Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, that he did not believe Congress would approve the world monetary fund now being discussed here was answered by a United Nations Monetary Conference spokesman with the assertion that "it is only one man's opinion."

Questioned at a press conference about the Taft statement criticizing the fund, the spokesman, who declined to be quoted by name, said:

"The one major difference of opinion here is that Senator Taft wants to saddle the American taxpayer with all the burdens of reconstruction and our feeling is that the burden should be shared by the rest of the world.

"He completely misunderstands the character and operation of the fund." He did not amplify the statement.

## Employer Wins the Right to Appeal To Workers to Forestall Unionization

WASHINGTON (AP)—An employer may appeal to the gratitude of his workers not to organize a union, providing the appeal does not imply a threat to withdraw employee benefits, the United States Court of Appeals held in effect.

The court upheld one National Labor Relations Board complaint against the Peter J. Schweitzer Corporation of New York, and modified another.

In the first instance, the court held it was "clearly an unfair labor practice" for the company to post on bulletin boards, several days before an NLRB election, a letter to employees setting out benefits it believed they enjoyed. The opinion sustained an NLRB order requiring the company to post a second notice assuring the letter was not intended as a threat to withdraw benefits should the employees vote to organize.

But the court modified a second NLRB complaint, that the firm informed employees in interviews that it was prepared to grant them individually any concessions they could hope to get through a union.

"Certainly it cannot be claimed that an employer would be guilty of an unfair labor practice because he treated his employees well, in order to forestall a union movement," said the opinion written by Justice Thurman Arnold, former chief of the Justice Department anti-Trust division.

"It is true this may be a strong argument against unionization . . . but we believe the (Labor Relations) Act gives the employees the right to choose between these considerations."

## Morgan Syndicate Gets St. Louis Issue

ST. LOUIS (AP) — An issue of $3,900,000 in municipal airport bonds was sold by the City of St. Louis to a New York syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Barr Bros. & Co. and Harris, Hall & Co. at a premium of $25,845.

The bonds, which mature from 1949 through 1956, bear an interest rate of seven-eighths of one per cent, the lowest for long-term securities ever marketed by the city.

On Aug. 1, St. Louis will vote on a proposed $43,527,000 municipal bond issue for postwar projects.

## Rail Equipment Issues Awarded

NEW YORK (AP)—The Seaboard Airline Railway Co. has awarded a new issue of $2,760,000 equipment trust certificates due 1945-54 to Harris, Hall & Co. on a high bid of 99.53 for the issue as 2s. Reoffering was made at prices to yield from 0.90 to 2.25 per cent.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (Nickel Plate) awarded the Cleveland Trust Co. an issue of $2,100,000 serial equipment trust certificates on a bid representing an interest cost to the borrower of 1.90 per cent.

## Mokan Offers Rights To Buy Panhandle Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—The Missouri-Kansas-Pipe Line Co. announced holders of its common and class "B" stock will have the right to purchase 163,710 shares of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. common stock at $30 a share on the basis of one Panhandle share for each 10 of common or 200 shares of Mokan "B" held.

Rights to purchase will be given to holders of stock as of the close of business July 12, and expire on Aug. 21.

The offer constitutes the first part of a plan involving Mokan's holdings of Panhandle Eastern stock approved by stockholders on March 27 and will provide funds to liquidate Mokan's bank debt of approximately $5,000,000.

## Commodity Futures

### Grains at Principal Markets

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Pr. Cl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.57½ | 1.57 | 1.57¼ | 1.57¾ | |
| Minneapolis | 1.58½ | 1.58½ | 1.58½ | 1.59⅛ | |
| Kansas City | 1.49⅝ | 1.49⅝ | 1.49⅝ | 1.50 | |
| Sept. wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.58 | 1.57⅜ | 1.57½ | 1.58⅛ | |
| Minneapolis | 1.54¾ | 1.54 | 1.54⅛ | 1.50 | |
| Kansas City | 1.50¾ | 1.50⅜ | 1.50⅜ | 1.50⅞ | |
| Dec. wheat | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.60 | 1.59¼ | 1.50¼ | 1.60⅛ | |
| Minneapolis | 1.55½ | 1.54¾ | 1.54¾ | 1.56 | |
| Kansas City | 1.52½ | 1.52 | 1.52⅛ | 1.52⅝ | |
| July oats | | | | | |
| Chicago | .77¾ | .76¾ | .77⅜ | .77¼ | |
| Minneapolis | | | .74¾ | .74¾ | |
| Rye, Chicago | | | | | |
| July | 1.14⅛ | 1.14⅞ | 1.13⅞ | 1.14⅜ | 1.14⅜ |
| Sept. | 1.14¾ | 1.15¼ | 1.14¼ | 1.14½ | 1.15 |
| Dec. | 1.16¾ | 1.17⅛ | 1.16¼ | 1.16½ | 1.17 |
| May | 1.19⅝ | 1.19¾ | 1.18⅞ | 1.18⅞ | 1.19⅝ |
| Barley, Chicago | | | | | |
| July | 1.27½ | 1.27½ | 1.27 | 1.27¼ | 1.27½ |
| Sept. | 1.15¼ | 1.15¾ | 1.15¼ | 1.15½ | 1.15½ |
| Dec. | 1.15⅛ | 1.16 | 1.15⅛ | 1.15½ | 1.15½ |

### Cotton

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 22.46 | 22.46 | 22.36 | 22.36 | 22.44 |
| October | 21.89 | 21.91 | 21.72 | 21.74 | 21.89 |
| December | 21.71 | 21.73 | 21.56 | 21.57 | 21.72 |
| March | 21.56 | 21.57 | 21.39 | 21.41 | 21.58 |
| May | 21.38 | 21.39 | 21.22 | 21.25 | 21.41 |

### Wool

#### Grease

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | ... | ... | ... | 93.5n | 93.5 |
| October | ... | ... | ... | 90.0b | 90.0 |
| December | ... | ... | ... | 90.0b | 90.0 |
| March | ... | ... | ... | 90.0b | 89.3 |
| May | ... | ... | ... | 85.0n | 85.0 |

#### Tops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | ... | ... | ... | 134.0b | 134.0 |
| October | 129.2 | 129.5 | 129.2 | 129.5b | 129.8 |
| December | ... | ... | ... | 125.8b | 125.8 |
| March | 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.5 | 12.0b | 121.3 |
| May | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.5b | 118.9 |

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

### Chicago Mercantile Exchange

#### Onions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.45 |

#### Eggs

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 40.75 | 40.75 | 40.35 | 40.45 | 40.55 |
| Nov. | ... | ... | ... | 40.75A | 41.00 |
| Dec. | 40.70 | 40.70 | 40.30 | 30.55 | 40.70 |

#### Potatoes

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | ... | ... | ... | 2.99N | 2.99 |

N—Nominal. A—Asked.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

## Murray Gives Labor Union's Wage Views

WASHINGTON (AP) — Hearings which began 3 months ago in the steel wage case were concluded Wednesday with a plea by C. I. O. President Philip Murray for "constructive thinking" by industry in preparation for an era of peace.

The War Labor Board panel which heard the case will begin preparation of a report to the board as soon as the industry rebuttal, if any, is received. The panel hopes to complete its report before the end of August. Until that time, it will be uncertain whether arguments will be heard by the WLB itself before a final decision.

Mr. Murray said the industry, in presenting its case, failed to show any consideration of the problem of maintaining employment after the war. "They know," he said, referring to the companies, "that this country cannot provide anything like full employment if earnings are cut 30 to 35 per cent." He was referring to the probability of a shortened work week resulting from cutbacks in war orders.

"It takes money — consumers' money — to keep the wheels of industry moving. And those consumers happen to be workers in American industry. What have you done or offered to meet that problem? You have got to do a little more constructive thinking."

In the steel wage case, the C. I. O. United Steel Workers Union is asking an increase of 17 cents an hour, a guaranteed wage, dismissal pay, a fund for returning servicemen and about 10 other items.

## Britain to Ship Steel to U. S. As Reverse Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign Economic Administration officials said that steel to be sent to this country from the United Kingdom under a recent agreement probably will be received as Reverse Lend-Lease. They stated, however, that no final, formal decision has been reached as to the financial settlement.

Under the agreement, the United Kingdom will send this country 10,000 tons of steel a month for the remainder of the year. Most of it, if not all, will be steel plates.

Various explanations were offered as to why Britain has steel plate available to send to this country, but the most generally accepted was that the steel had been earmarked for landing craft and that the British losses in the invasion of France were substantially below estimates.

## United Fruit Co.'s Estimated Profits

*By the Associated Press*

The United Fruit Company reported that its comptroller's estimate of earnings for the half of this year was $5,955,000.

That figure, the company added, was after providing a reserve for deferred maintenance of $1,000,000 and after provision for estimated income taxes.

The company explained that it was "not responsible to state accurately the company's results for any period other than a full year because of the many factors which affect its unit costs."

Importations of bananas continue to be restricted by Government shipping space, the statement said, but the ocean tonnage situation has improved materially during the first six months of this year, as compared with the first half of 1943.

Income applicable to steamship operations is on an estimated basis the statement declared.

## Gasoline, Fuel Oil Stocks Up in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Gasoline supplies and stocks of light and heavy fuel oils increased in the week ended July 8, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Stores of gasoline advanced 150,000 barrels to 83,709,000, compared with 83,559,000 at the end of the previous week and 76,668,000 a year earlier.

Light fuel oil stocks increased 829,000 barrels to 36,189,000. Production was 4,548,000 barrels, compared with 4,496,000 the preceding week and 3,506,000 a year ago.

Heavy fuel oil supplies advanced 1,451,000 barrels to 53,686,000. Output was 9,009,000, against 8,872,000 a week earlier and 8,185,000 last year.

### Boston Stocks

July 13

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .20a | Bird & Son. In | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅛ |
| 8.75 | Bos & Albany | 112¾ | 112¼ | 112¾ | 112 |
| 2.00 | Bos Edison | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 36 |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 69 | 68¾ | 69 | 69 |
| .. | B

*Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts*

# For Young People

*Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies*

*A Thursday Page*

## The Singing Cave

By Margaret Leighton

Author of "Twelve Bright Trumpets," etc.

**Chapter Three**

The stars were pale in the sky and the thick darkness was fading to a gray transparency. It must be nearly dawn. Bill rolled over. He could see Felipe, a dark bundle on the ground beside him, and he could hear Lucero moving restlessly beyond, sniffing and stamping on the soft grassy turf.

"Beel!" Felipe's voice came to him softly. "Are you awake, yes?"

"Yes. Did you hear that coyote? He's got a nerve, coming so close. I guess he waked me up."

"I don't min' to hear coyotes in the night. But to hear the mountain lion—that is bad if it comes an' wakes you when you are asleep outdoors!"

"You're right about that!" said Bill feelingly. "But I guess there aren't any of them around at this time of year."

"Not down in this valley, no. But we hear them lot of times up on the Reservation."

Felipe belonged to the Coyote division of his tribe, as distinguished from the Wildcat division. Bill wasn't exactly clear in his mind what it all meant, but he knew that the separation marked by those two sects was very important to the Indians. He waited, hoping that Felipe would go on and tell more about his kinship to the animal whose voice came to them still, carried down the canyon on the night wind.

But when Felipe spoke again it was about something else. "Did you see how very bright those stars are las' night, Beel? I think I have not seen them so bright for a long time before."

Bill freed an arm from the blankets and pointed through the willow branches to where a great planet hung, luminous and glowing, just above the eastern flank of the Mountain. "I wouldn't mind being a star like that big fellow there," he said.

Felipe turned his head to look. "That star? That is Lucero—what you call the morning star. It is after that I have name' my horse."

Then both boys were silent for a moment, remembering the events of the day before and the danger threatening the beautiful palomino.

**Dip in the Stream**

Now dawn had come at last. The coyote's voice had faded with the fading stars and in its place bird songs filled the swiftly brightening air. From the direction of the ranchhouse Bill heard a screen-door open, slam shut, followed by a scurrying through the brush. In another instant Max and Toby arrived, tails wagging with delight as they greeted the two boys and licked enthusiastically at any part of them left exposed by the blankets.

"Well, I guess there's no chance of getting any more sleep," said Bill, jumping to his feet. "How about a dip before breakfast?"

At one of its curves through the willows Bill had dammed the stream with a barrier of earth and rocks. It was hardly big enough to dignify by the name of a swimming pool, but in the heat of summer it was welcome enough. A big willow trunk slanted across its deepest part; up this they ran with Toby at their heels, to dive into the still, shadowy water.

"Was that cold!" Bill's teeth were chattering as he clambered out and dried himself with one of the towels left conveniently hanging in the thick willow brush.

"I think it is snowing on the Mountain, maybe?" Felipe grinned. "That is where this water comes from."

In the kitchen the spicy aroma of homemade sausage added to the usual fragrance of wood-smoke. The household, except for the newly arrived Penny, was already at the table.

To Bill's great relief his father had been told of Felipe's presence and was already enlisted on his side. "If Mattson has a paper signed by Juan Lugo, I'm willing to wager he got it by some crooked hocus-pocus, without Juan's realizing what it meant!" he said. "Your father doesn't read, does he, Felipe? I thought not. I know he gave that horse to you for keeps and I don't relish seeing Mattson own him. I'll do anything I can to help you. But of course I can't go against the law, if it actually comes to that."

Felipe nodded soberly. "I don't wan' to make no trouble for you, Fred, no!" he said.

At this moment the barking of the dogs announced that a car had stopped at the house. Felipe, who had begun to eat his breakfast, rose in alarm. "Wait, I'll go see who it is," said Bill.

**Early Visitor**

A car was standing in the long shadows of the live-oaks, and a man was clambering out of it. Bill saw the heavy, squarely built figure, the florid face with its pale eyes, and his heart leaped in a sudden panic. With an effort he pulled himself together and managed to make his voice casual. "Good morning, Mr. Mattson. You're out early."

"Yes, I guess so," answered the storekeeper in his husky, wheezing voice. "Say, Billy, does that Indian woman still cook for you folks—Lola Lugo? Isn't she a sister of Juan Lugo who used to work at my place before he got into that trouble?"

"Why, yes, Lola works here—she's always been with us," Bill answered.

"Mind if I talk to her?" Mattson asked.

"Why, no, I guess not," Bill said. "Won't you come inside?" He felt pretty sure that Felipe would be watching and listening, and would keep out of the way.

"No, I'll just wait out here. Don't want to inconvenience nobody," Mattson answered.

Bill relayed this message to the kitchen and Lola soon confronted Mattson. "If you wan' to know about Juan Lugo, you better ask somebody else," she advised him. "I ain' the one that seen him."

"Juan Lugo!" Mattson's gasp of surprise was sudden. "Has he been back?" He hesitated, and Bill noticed that his face and voice had altered oddly. "Why, I didn't come to ask about Juan Lugo. It's his boy, Felipe. He was working for me and then all at once he up and left, last night, without saying a word. Have you seen him?"

"Felipe?" said Lola. "Did you look for him up on the Reservation? He an' his father they have those horses there. Maybe he is up there to see if those horses are all right. He be back pretty soon, if he like to work for you some more."

**Mattson Is Uneasy**

"That might be where he went. I didn't think of that," Mattson said. He paused again, strangely uncertain and hesitant, with none of the easy self-assurance he had shown only a moment before. Then Bill realized that Mattson was scared, and badly, too. What could have been the cause?

"Well, guess I'll get along, then," said Mattson. "Oh, by the way, you said someone had seen Juan Lugo around here? Who was it?" His words were careless and offhand, but there was a tenseness in his voice.

Lola stood with her eyes sullenly on the ground. "I didn' say nothin'," she declared.

"Now, listen—I heard you! You said to ask someone else about him—that you weren't the one that saw him. Didn't she, Bill?" he turned for confirmation.

Taking his cue from Lola, Bill said, "I didn't notice. But I guess she knows what she said."

Some of Mattson's self-confidence was returning. "Well, I reckon he'd know better than to come back to this neighborhood, at that. He may be dumb, but he sure ought to realize that the best thing for him is to stay on the other side of the Border! Those patrol officers are still on the watch for him, and he's in for a long jail term if he's caught. You tell him that if you see him." He turned and got into his automobile.

**Felipe's Guess**

The car departed, enveloped in dust. Lola and Bill watched it go with feelings of relief and surprise.

The kitchen door opened and Felipe peered out. "He's gone? I hear what you say. That Mattson, he is scare' to have my father come back. He know that my father didn' give him that paper! I know it all the time, but now you understan', too, Beel?"

Well, maybe that was what had given the storekeeper such a turn—it might have been that. But Bill had a feeling, almost a conviction—that a tough hombre like Mattson wouldn't be so startled and worried by the news that Juan Lugo had been in the vicinity if it had meant no more to him than the loss of his chance to get the palomino.

At the far end of the long porch one of the many other doors opened and Penny stepped out, blinking in the brilliance of the morning light. As she appeared Felipe vanished silently round the corner of the house, and Bill found himself left alone to face the visitor. He swallowed nervously and tried to think of something to say.

But Penny called out "Good morning," and saved him the effort.

"Good morning," Bill answered. "Did you sleep all right?"

**Strange Sounds**

"Not so very well. I guess it was because everything was so strange," she said. "Then there was all that noise. What was it that was happening in the night, Bill? I wanted terribly to ask someone, but I didn't dare get out of bed to find out."

"Happening?" Bill frowned, puzzled. "Why, nothing happened last night that I know about."

"I'm sure I couldn't have dreamed it," said Penny earnestly. "All that terrible screaming and laughing! Do you have any near neighbors—any that have nightmares or hysterics in the night?"

"Screaming and laughing?" Still Bill couldn't imagine what this girl was talking about. Then a light dawned. "Oh—coyotes!" He threw back his head and laughed so hard that he couldn't speak for a moment. "That was just the coyotes in the canyon up on the Mountain!"

Lola heaped Penny's plate with a stack of fluffy pancakes and smoking sausage and she looked with dismay at the size of the breakfast she was expected to eat.

Dad Mills came in just then with the full milkpails and joined in the conversation. "Don't you know the gals nowadays want to have figgers like a stringbean?" he exclaimed. "But don't you worry none, Penny. Eat all you're a mind to! I can guarantee that little horse, Querida, that Bill's been gentlin' for you, 'll keep you trimmed down to pint size!"

**Querida's Role**

"A horse!" Penny turned shining eyes to Bill. "Have you a special horse here for me to ride?"

"The prettiest little chestnut in the county!" Fred Deane told her. "Bill raised her himself, and he's been getting her ready for you ever since we heard you were coming. You'll have to try her for a while this morning, won't she, Bill?"

"Sure," said Bill, but let it go at that. It was still a sore point with him—about Querida. She was his horse, as fine and handsome an animal as any in the whole neighborhood, barring, of course, Felipe's Lucero. What was more, Querida was not only handsome but also fast, and Bill had been cherishing hopes of her winning a prize in a race at this season's local rodeo. But all that had been spoiled by having to tone down her high spirits and "gentle" her for the use of this city girl!

**Bill's Second Choice**

He had protested, but his father had settled the matter. "Querida's the only horse we have with the easy gait and good disposition fit for a girl who isn't used to riding. All the other horses are either too big, too hard-mouthed, or have some mean trick or other that might be dangerous. That's the way it is, Bill." When Fred Deane used that tone, Bill knew that that was the way it was! Querida was to be Penny's horse, and Bill would have to be content to ride his next choice in the Deanes' string, Picaro, a tough, wiry little buckskin with plenty of mischief in his wicked, rolling eye.

"I tell you what you can do," Fred Deane continued. "I've been meaning to have a look at the fence line over on the north side of the valley. It'll make a nice, easy ride for Penny this morning. You get the horses up, Bill, and take her over there."

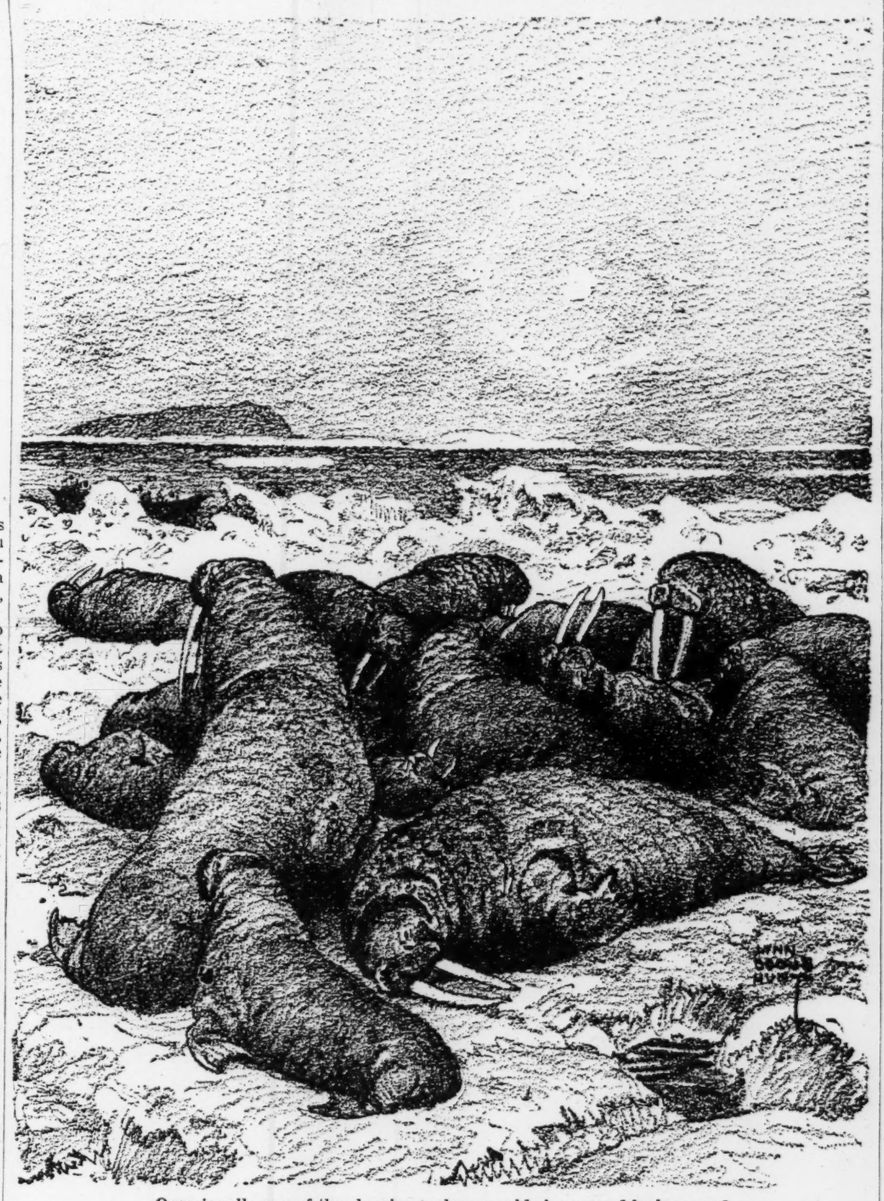
"Have you some riding clothes, Penny?" Bill's mother glanced up from the milk she was straining. "If you haven't, I think I can find some old levis of Bill's."

"Oh, thanks, I have some," said Penny hastily. "I used to ride a little at home, in the Park, you know. I'll get them on," and she rose hurriedly from the table.

(To be continued next Thursday)

**The Story Starts Here**

Bill and Felipe were camping at night by a brush corral they had built for Lucero, Felipe's beautiful palomino horse, because Mattson, the storekeeper, was claiming him. Felipe's father, Juan Lugo, had disappeared, after some trouble which his friends believed Mattson had a hand in, and the storekeeper now said Juan had given him a paper to show that he owned the horse. Felipe's trouble was overshadowing Bill's own particular difficulties—the arrival of a girl from New York who was to be his especial charge for the summer, and the dwindling supply of water in the stream on which his father's California cattle ranch depended.



Occasionally one of the sleeping walrus would rise up and look around

## Son of the Walrus King

By Harold McCracken

Author of "The Biggest Bear on Earth," "The Last of the Sea Otters," etc.

Illustrated by Lynn Bogue Hunt

**Chapter Four**

Mama Aivik's herd moved steadily northward among the floating ice. They did not hurry, because they did not want to get too far into the ice jams.

They saw many other walrus. Some were in herds even larger than their own. Others were in groups of only a few. Occasionally they saw monstrous old bull walrus so ponderous and with such mighty necks so wrinkled and covered with knobs, and with such big gleaming tusks that Little Aivik always stopped to stand upright in the water and stare at them in boyish admiration. But none was larger than Old King.

There were hundreds of seals. Cute little spotted Harbor Seals, stood high up in the water and stared at them in a curious but friendly manner. Little Aivik liked these small seals and always had a desire to play with them . . . but they always sank out of sight so quietly and politely every time he approached them. There was also an occasional Ribbon Seal, with their fancy bands of yellow around their neck and shoulders; and now and then a big Bearded Seal, as long and almost as heavy as a half grown walrus. A couple of times even a mighty whale rose to the surface, noisily spouted steam and spray high into the air, then rolled and threw its great flukes up out of the water as it dove.

**One Way Traffic**

But every creature they saw seemed intent upon but one thing—getting through Bering Strait and into the Arctic Sea. They were all a part of one of the most unusual annual migrations in the history of present day animal life.

All day and all night they traveled. They did not stop to feed, because they were out in the big channel where the water was far too deep to dive to the bottom for clams, and there was very little seaweed.

Little Aivik became terribly hungry and told his mother about it in no uncertain terms. But Mama only grunted a few expressions of kindly encouragement and kept right on going. So there was nothing for him to do but keep plodding along beside her.

They did not travel fast, nor did they always go in the same direction. They moved back and forth, always searching for new openings in the ice, which led toward the north.

**Little Diomede**

All through another night they kept on the move; and daybreak found them almost opposite Little Diomede Island, or more than half way through the Strait. But a strong wind had sprung up from the north, which jammed the ice ahead; and Mama Aivik proceeded to haul out onto a low flat ice-pan that was large enough to accommodate her entire herd. Every one of them hurriedly followed.

Little Aivik had considerable difficulty in getting up onto the ice. He could hardly pull himself out of the water, and he was repeatedly pushed aside by the big walrus, none of whom seemed to care whether he got out or not. But he finally succeeded and hurriedly squeezed his way through the reclining herd to where his mother had been watching him. He lost no time in beginning a long delayed supper.

Eventually all the herd were huddled close together on the big ice-pan. It didn't seem that even a sea gull could have found room to sit on the same floating island of ice. Some lay on their backs, their long curved white tusks sticking up in the air. Others lay with their heads reclining rather awkwardly on their neighbor's back. They were all huddled together like a bunch of monster, prehistoric puppies. As the sun was now well up in the sky and its drowsy warmth fell upon them, they were soon all asleep . . . snoring loudly.

Most animals who travel in groups have individuals among their numbers whose particular duty is to watch for approaching danger during the periods when the others are asleep. But only their natural instinct of self-protection causes the walrus to occasionally awaken and look around when a herd of them are sleeping together. They are much more cautious when off by themselves.

**The Men in the Umiak**

Mama Aivik's herd was thoroughly enjoying their sleep. Occasionally one would rise up and look around, as she shifted her position when a neighbor's tusks prodded too uncomfortably into her ribs or back. But for the most part they slept soundly, snoring loudly and contentedly . . . and none was aware of the stealthy approach of a large umiak that was being quietly paddled among the icebergs toward them.

A dozen or more Eskimos crouched in the big skin canoe. The umiak was maneuvered up in back of a large iceberg which shielded the Eskimos from view of the walrus. One side of this big hulk of floating ice was separated from the flat pan on which the herd was sleeping only by a narrow channel of open water.

Part of the group of Eskimos climbed quietly out onto the ice. They waited until the umiak was directly in front of the sleeping herd. Then, at a signal from the wrinkled old Eskimo who sat in the stern of the light boat to steer it, a wild bombardment of rifle shots crashed on the fresh morning air and went echoing across the fields of floating ice.

Instantly the walrus sprang into frantic action. They bellowed and roared, bumping into each other and scrambling desperately to get into the water . . . at least those who were able. The herd was in a panic. Their loud bellowing mingled with the resounding crashes of rifle shots and the jubilant yells of the Eskimos. Newly-born walrus were separated from their mothers.

(To be continued next Thursday)

**The Story Starts Here**

Mama Aivik, one of the largest of all the mother walrus, had gathered a large herd and was leading them north through Bering Strait to spend the summer in the Arctic Ocean. Little Aivik, her baby son, had been born on an iceberg in Bering Sea, during a spring blizzard. At first, Mama Aivik had had to carry him clasped tightly between her front flippers, while she swam, but now he could do his own swimming. Old King, Little Aivik's father, went about his own business and left Mama Aivik to manage her own herd of mothers and young ones.

## Choice Tales for You

Book Reviews

### *Drama on an Island*

"Island on the Beam," by Josephine Blackstock (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50), is a story of Malta, that small, intrepid, Mediterranean island called "the most bombed spot in the world." At least half of the book tells of happy days there, under the shadow of war, of course, but before Italy entered the conflict and before the terrible relentless attacks by air began. We come to know and understand the island people, their charming customs, their pride in ancient days, the heritage of Malta going back through the past, even before the shipwreck of Saint Paul, to the time of Ulysses and Calypso's cave.

A young Maltese boy, Pietro Mattro, is the hero of this tale. There are English friends, John Rhodes and his sister Iris; Bob, a visiting American; David, one of the pilots to whom Malta was to owe so much; Sandy the Scotch gunner; and little Geckos, Pietro's engaging small brother, with his pet goat and tame lizard. All are vividly portrayed and we grow to know them so well that when war strikes, their fortunes become a matter of personal concern. I am not attempting to give the plot of this fine story, but I do want to emphasize how absorbing it is, and how heartening to realize that now Malta's darkest days are over and Pietro and John and Geckos can begin again to enjoy life on the island they helped to save. This book is illustrated by Rafaello Busoni.

### *Veldt and Jungle*

"Treks across the Veldt," by Theodore J. Waldeck (Viking Press, New York. $2.50), is a true account of an African safari, not for big game hunting, but to bring back, unharmed, wild and dangerous beasts for zoos and menageries. It takes careful planning and great patience to accomplish a successful expedition of this sort. The natives must be persuaded to help, stockades and cages must be built to hold the animals in safety and new technics must be devised for each hunt. Mr. Waldeck loves Africa and shows insight and imagination in recounting his adventures in veldt and jungle. Elephant, rhinoceros, leopard and even a young gorilla were safely snared.

"Big Mouth Baby," the little chimpanzee, was an unexpected captive. He really refused to leave the hunters. Nuisance, clown, and pet of the camp, his surprised resentment of the big python, and his reactions to some of the other animals make amusing reading. The shy water bucks, smaller than small deer and incredibly fleet footed, were a triumph to capture. They even learned, in the corral, to nuzzle salt from the men's hands.

Salt also proved a way to friendship with the little men of Ituri who enjoyed a sack of salt as if it were candy. This chapter on the pygmies is especially fascinating, describing how they helped Waldeck hunt the great gorillas. There are twelve stunning sepia drawings by Ivan T. Sanderson.

### *When Science Is Fun*

"Fun with Science," by Mae and Ira Freeman (Random House, New York. $1.), presents the basic facts of science in an attractive and interesting way. This is a good book to have in the house on a rainy summer afternoon. The experiments are fun, but not parlor tricks. Each illustrates some important scientific principle. No complicated paraphernalia is needed . . . just what one can easily find at home, a candle, string, a comb, glasses of water. There are excellent photographs showing clearly just what to do, and on the page opposite is the explanatory text.

### *A Bit of Mystery*

"The Secret of the Closed Gate" (John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. $2) is the second story which Margaret Leighton has written about the Hill children, Barbara and David, Bob and Nancy, who manage to find excitement and adventure near their old house in Virginia. The plot itself is not quite to be believed (Spanish refugees and a missing baby and other ingredients), but it is fun to read, and, after all, a bit of mystery now and then is relished by the best of men. The children themselves are delightful, gay and natural, full of curiosity and spunk. The tales told them by Caesar the aged Negro servant are some of the best bits in the book.

Frances C. Darling

# Some Dissidence Is Expected By New Dealers but No Bolt

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 13—The fears of the New Deal following—and the hopes of the Republicans—that Democratic opponents of the fourth term will enter next week's national convention in Chicago with strategy to bolt when President Roosevelt is nominated for another four years, were characterized as idle political speculation by persons foremost in the anti-Roosevelt faction of the Party here today.

These partisans, active participants in the election of President Roosevelt in 1932—among the leading proponents, in fact, of the Roosevelt-before-Chicago preferred list that emerged from that conclave and that figured so strikingly in carrying every State save two for the Roosevelt second term—admitted with understandable anonymity that the Chicago strategy of the anti-fourth termers is still unformed awaiting on-the-spot developments. They were emphatically of the view, however, that the drafting of Mr. Roosevelt will not be unanimous.

**Not Limited to Farley**

This would be the case, it was maintained, even were the opposition limited solely to James A. Farley, New Deal generalissimo until he broke off all relationship with the Washington Administration on the third-term issue and this week completed Democratic organization severance when he resigned as Democratic State Chairman.

The final gesture of a man totally at odds with the "principle" of what is seen in these quarters as "pushing the Party around" to fit the Roosevelt assumption of indispensability, none who know him doubt that Mr. Farley will register his individual "no" on the roll call, regardless of whether the protest has other articulation when the tally is taken.

As of this writing, of course, it is a foregone conclusion that the Texas delegation at least, and possibly a full seven of the insurgent "Solid South," will lend voice to the nonacclamatory gesture. But it is the conviction in best informed quarters that the convention will produce no bolt of delegates for a rump convention to name a Democratic Ticket to oppose the New Deal slate. That Mr. Farley would lend presence to such an action is concededly beyond credibility.

**Farley Regular Regular**

Known the nation over among professionals as one to whom party regularity is a "religion," Mr. Farley, it is held, would not enter the convention doors if he did not intend to abide by its decision.

The rumpus that may generate if the Texas mavericks go into action is another thing and rife with trouble-making possibilities, apparent as it is that they will take the Roosevelt branding when Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan is ready to apply it. However, all who know Jim Farley know he will be no part of any dis-authenticating of the Democratic process on which the major party conventions ring up the climactic curtain.

What may eventuate later in the electoral college is another thing, and it is clear that the anti-Roosevelt forces are hopeful that the opposition may there take vital form.

Meanwhile, the complete deflation of the abortive American Democratic National Committee revolt has indexed the general partisan resolve not to commit the political suicide of breaking out of the Party corral. For the fate of bolters, New Yorkers only have to look at the towering Empire State Building in Fifth Avenue where Alfred E. Smith has presided in lonely off-the-reservation eminence since his famed "walk" off the reservation in 1936.

**Holds to His Conscience**

There is unconcealed expectancy in the antifourth-term sector here that Mr. Farley's name will again, as in 1940, go before the convention, however diminutive the numerical backing, but whatever eventuates, there appears little question of the Farley determination to register a stand which he has repeatedly defined as in accord with his conscience on the issue.

Democrats who hold with him emphatically affirm their disinterest in seeing the Thomas E. Dewey Republican ticket victorious. However, they contend, a Republican triumph this year would spell Democratic victory in the New York Governorship in 1946 and open the way to new party supremacy in the nation in 1948, something which would not eventuate, on this view, from a Roosevelt return to the White House.

Mr. Farley plans to leave here for Chicago on Saturday.

In the Republican camp here, as Herbert Brownell, Jr., National Chairman, closeted himself for campaign blueprinting, the bidding for the Party's nomination for United States Senator went on apace in the offices of Edwin F. Jaeckle, Republican State Chairman.

Thus far the beating of the woods for a worthy opponent to the veteran Democratic incumbent, Robert F. Wagner, has produced such names as Irving Ives, Republican Majority Leader of the State Assembly; State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., who has the backing of Thomas J. Curran, Secretary of State and Manhattan Republican leader; Mr. Curran himself; W. Kingsland Macy, of Suffolk County; Representative Bernard W. Kearney, and State Senator Thomas C. Desmond.

# University of Denver to Offer Classes to Citizens of All Ages

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo., July 13—The University of Denver has announced plans for a large postwar development of its "downtown" facilities, designed to teach citizens of all ages both day and evening classes.

It will offer two types of courses looking toward the coming age of air and of quick communications—in aeronautics, journalism, radio, television, and moving pictures.

Farrington R. Carpenter, former head of Colorado Department of Revenue, chairman of the committee which worked out the plans, says that he believes this latter school will carry instruction in the arts of communication beyond any now offered anywhere in the United States.

**Glider School**

The University already has a start toward an aeronautical school branch in its glider school, which teaches both flying and construction. The committee working on detailed plans for this school includes W. A. Patterson, President of United Air Lines; Thomas E. Braniff, President of Braniff Airways of Dallas, Texas; Terrell Drinkwater, Executive Vice-President of Continental Air Lines, which has it headquarters in Denver; City Librarian Malcom Wyer; Thomas A. Dines, banker; Maj. Caleb Gates, Chancellor of the University, now in military service; Dr. Ben C. Cherrington, Chancellor in the absence of Dr. Gates, and Arthur Henry, attorney.

Expansion of teaching in two more orthodox courses is also planned—law and theater. The Law School will be expanded under the direction of United States District Judge J. Foster Symes, Wilbur Denious, and Morrison Shafroth, President of Denver University's Board of Trustees. These men are forming a committee of 50 law graduates of the University to aid with the work.

The intent is to have student lawyers work at first hand with practicing attorneys and in the courts, getting their practical experience early and at first hand.

In a building donated some time ago to the University by Miss Helen Bonfils, now used by the University's Government Center, will be established a School of the Theater, according to Miss Bonfils' original plan.

The University has already obtained pledges of $200,000 toward financing this postwar expansion. Half comes from the Mrs. Simon S. Guggenheim Fund, established from the estate of the late United States Senator Guggenheim, member of the famous mining family; and half from the Beaumont Fund, established by Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, one of the original partners of the May Company, for charitable and educational uses in cities where there are May Company stores.

**Setu pStudied**

Mr. Carpenter spent much time in the East and Midwest studying the setup of "downtown" universities and particularly that of Northwestern in Evanston and Chicago.

The general committee in charge of the plan, headed by him, includes Superintendent Charles E. Greene of the Denver Public Schools; Alfred Trefus, General Manager of the May Company in Denver; Frank H. Ricketson, Jr., head of Fox-Intermountain Theaters, and Henry C. Van Schaack, leading realtor.

Both Mr. Carpenter and Dr. Cherrington emphasized that the new developments will in no way lessen activity toward improvement and expansion of the University's cultural courses, on the

# N. Y. Plans Increased State Aid To Star High School Graduates

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 13—Establishment of two-year technical institutes and the grant of more State scholarships to outstanding high school graduates is a feature of New York State's program for postwar higher education.

The program, calling for extension of the six State agricultural schools and maritime academy and the erection of nine additional technical institutes in upper New York State and 11 in the New York City area, was made public by Dr. J. Cayce Morrison, Assistant Commissioner of Research for the New York State Department of Education.

"These institutes," Dr. Morrison told a conference of school administrators at Teachers College, Columbia University, "will train high school graduates or others with equal credit for occupational competence," but, he added, "they will not be operated as glorified trade schools, nor will they provide places for youngsters to hang around because they have nothing else to do with their time.

"The institutes will accept youths who know what they want to do and are ready to spend two years in gaining final competence."

Dr. Morrison also revealed that under plans now being blueprinted, State scholarships providing an allotment of $350 a year will be available to 12,000 secondary school graduates each year.

# Sports News

## All-Star Game Still Major Topic Through Big Leagues

By the Associated Press

With the three-day vacation over, the major league swings back into the second half of the season today as the 14 clubs are summoning their second wind in determined efforts to overhaul the high flying Cardinals and Browns of St. Louis.

However, the All-Star Game last Tuesday night and the interesting highlights emanating from it are still the main topic of discussion among the baseball folk.

Naturally, the National Leaguers are happy over their fourth victory in 12 games, but they are looking ahead to the fall with some misgivings for after two of the other three victories, the older circuit lost the World Series. The New York Yankees defeated their inter-borough rivals, the Giants, in 1936; duplicated over the Chicago Cubs in '38. The Cincinnati Reds broke through with a victory over the Detroit Tigers in 1940.

**First to Score**

All four National League victories have come with the Frickmen serving as hosts to the American Leaguers. It also marked the first time the American League was the first to score, yet lost the game.

The 7-1 score represented the widest margin between the two teams since the game's inaugural in '33. The previous most lopsided score was the 8-2 American League victory in '37. The four runs scored by the NL'ers was the most in any single inning in the 12 games.

Bucky Walters of the Reds, who pitched the first three innings for the winners, also hurled in one of the other National League victories, the only National Leaguer thus honored. The record, though, is held by Vernon Gomez of the Yankees, who took part in four American League triumphs. At that, Walters, the biggest winner in the majors this year, was hit hardest of the four National League chuckers. Tex Hughson and Hal Newhouser, the only 13-game winners in the junior circuit, were the least effective for the losers.

In using five hurlers the American League set a new high. The previous top figure was four hurlers in '41. It was also the first time the American League required the use of more pitchers in a game than the National.

**Batting Edge**

The National League gained the edge in batting for the first time with an average of .252 to .251 for the American League. The senior circuit also leads in hits 102 to 99.

For the first time since 1938 and for the second time since the classic started, not a single home run was hit. It was also the first time the American League entry failed to hit at least once for extra bases, all six hits being singles.

Phil Cavarretta became the first player to enjoy a perfect day at the plate, while playing a full game. The Cub first baseman hit a triple, single and drew three passes, another first.

Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox, serving as a coach, and Rick Ferrell of the Washington Senators, also nonactive, were the only ones present who played in the first All-Star game. Mel Ott of the Giants, appeared in his 11th game, a record, when he pinch hit in the third inning. Ott and teammate Joe Medwick were the only performers present who played in the 1934 game.

### Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

**Today a Year Ago**

Washington Senators given permission to play unlimited number of night games.

**Three Years Ago**

Vic Ghezzi defeated Byron Nelson on 38th hole in P. G. A. finals.

**Five Years Ago**

Bucky Walters blanked Giants, 7-0, for 14th victory as Reds increased lead to 6½ games.

## Clay Courts Net Championships In Semifinal Round

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 13 (AP)—Remaining places in the men's and women's semi-finals of the Eastern clay courts tennis championship were filled yesterday with no further upsets at the Montclair Athletic Club.

The men's and women's doubles matches produced semi-finalists in the women's division and quarter-finalists for the men's competition.

In the women's division, first round, Mrs. Maria Boutmy, Holland, and Louise Oslin, Glen Ridge, won from Mary Bruneau, New York, and Marylin Barnett, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—3.

Among results of the second-round quarter-finals, including teams which drew first-round byes, were: Doris Hart, Barry College, Fla., and Gloria Evans, Montclair, seeded No. 1, defeated Mrs. Stokum and Gloria Rustum, Maplewood, 6—2, 6—2. Mrs. Norma Taubele Barber, New York, and Lillian Lopaus, City Island, defeated Mrs. Boutmy and Miss Oslin, 6—1, 6—4. Connie Clifton, Rollins College, Fla., and Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Bertha Garcia, Havana, Cuba, and Jean Rockey, Westfield, 6—2, 6—0.

First-round bye was drawn by the second-seeded team of Henri Salaun, Boston, and Bill Smith, Chicago.

Quarter-final pairings in the men's doubles today include Salaun-Smith against Reynold Cook and Bryan Hamlin, both of Montclair. The mixed doubles also were scheduled to begin.

## Braves Win Two

DAVISVILLE, R. I., July 13 (AP)—The Boston Braves defeated the Seabees in seven innings at Camp Thomas and Camp Endicott yesterday, winning 7 to 1 at Thomas and 1 to 0 at Endicott.

Newt Newlin, formerly of the St. Louis Browns, was the chief victim of the Braves' 12-hit attack at Thomas, Max Macon being his principal tormentor with two triples and a single.

At Endicott, Armand Cardoni outpitched Gene Nichols, winning when Butch Nieman and Chuck Workman hit successive doubles in the fourth. The Seabees lost a chance to tie in the same inning when Sam Gentile was erased at the plate on a squeeze play. Gentile had tripled.

### Brown vs. Tufts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13 (AP)—Tufts College will open the Brown University 1944 football season Sept. 30 at Providence, it was announced here by Dr. Walter Snell, director of athletics at Brown.

The teams first played in 1889 and have engaged in 26 games since then. Both teams will have squads that include many Navy trainees. The Bruins, with a tough eight-game schedule facing them, have completed one of their five weeks of summer practice.

### Stitt Meets Hawley

WHITEFIELD, N. H., July 13 (AP)—Albert Stitt, of Waban, Mass., and Donald Hawley, of Newark, N. J., advanced to the final round in the New Hampshire State and White Mountain tennis championships.

Stitt defeated Baisley Sheridan, of New York, 10—8 and 6—2, while Hawley disposed of Frederick Anderson, Plainfield, N., J., 6—3 and 7—5.

### Three Home Runs

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 (AP) Doris Taggart came to bat three times in a girls' industrial league softball game last night. Each time the bases were loaded, and each time she hit a home run. Her team won 21-6.

### American League

| | W. | L. | P.C. | Games Behind |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 45 | 34 | .570 | |
| Boston | 42 | 36 | .538 | 2½ |
| New York | 39 | 35 | .527 | 3½ |
| Washington | 38 | 39 | .494 | 6 |
| Chicago | 34 | 37 | .486 | 7 |
| Cleveland | 37 | 41 | .474 | 7½ |
| Detroit | 36 | 42 | .462 | 8½ |
| Philadelphia | 35 | 42 | .455 | 9 |

Results July 12

No games scheduled.

### National League

| | W. | L. | P.C. | Games Behind |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 51 | 21 | .708 | |
| Pittsburgh | 39 | 30 | .565 | 10½ |
| Cincinnati | 42 | 33 | .560 | 10½ |
| New York | 37 | 39 | .487 | 16 |
| Philadelphia | 32 | 41 | .438 | 19½ |
| Brooklyn | 33 | 43 | .434 | 20 |
| Chicago | 39 | 40 | .420 | 20½ |
| Boston | 30 | 46 | .395 | 28 |

Results July 12

No games scheduled.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July 20, 21—5:00 to 8:00 P. M.

Players must have their own uniform, shoes and glove.


## Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Overseas sports roundup:

Marine Lieut. Joe Sabasteanski, who played center for Fordham in the 1942 Sugar Bowl game, got his first combat experience at Saipan when he was called upon to help stem a threatened Japanese counterattack after a week on the beach, supervising the unloading of supplies . . . "I'd rather play six 60-minute football games on one day than go through another session of shelling like the one we had," he commented. . . . In the same vicinity were Corp. Calvin (Preacher) Dorsett, ex-Cleveland Indian pitcher, and Pfc. Jim Bivin, who used to hurl for the Pirates and Phillies . . . Before the landing, they had pitched their respective Marine teams to divisional championships . . . The morning after D-day at Saipan, they went to work hauling supplies from the beaches to the front lines . . . "I've got a foxhole you can land a plane in," Bivin told Combat Correspondent Hy Hurwitz, former Boston Globe baseball writer. "It's 25 feet deep and, brother, I've needed it where I've been." That didn't refer to his experiences with the Phillies.

* * *

Note from Sgt. John Derr, former Greensboro, N. C., sports editor, now in India: "Guess I'm having the most fun ever out here, although this hot weather has put a damper on my golf and tennis . . . We play after 6 p. m., usually about 14 holes. Last week I turned in my best card, an 80 on the par 74 course. And to think that back in Greensboro I never was able to break 90. I've been getting a few rebuilt balls from the States and also some rationed ones out here. They've put control prices on new balls now, cutting the tariff from about $6 to a little more than a buck . . . The course is as baked as a concrete road now, and if one can manage to keep his ball straight and low it'll run a mile.

* * *

From T/Sgt. Billy Goodrich, ex-Brooklyn Eagle sports writer: "I've discovered that once the boys can get a big enough field to play, they will drop softball and go back to the national pastime. The men like that hard-ball stuff. The lads sure went for the 'Iron Major' and the more good football pictures the better."

From Capt. Steve Stavers, former Columbia swimmer: "The water here is a transparent blue that is really beautiful. But it has sharks, barracudas, crocodiles and poisonous coral. So our swimming is limited. I went in for a little workout the other day—before I learned the nature of my submarine companions."


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JOB PRINTING
LABELS
FOLDERS
CATALOGS
We offer you prompt service on all types of printing.
217 Commerce Street
New Haven 8-5137 Bridgeport 5-0995

THOMPSON'S
ESTABLISHED 1923
985 Main Street

Furs, Gowns and Suits of the better kind.
Special selection of Fur Scarfs

**GREENWICH**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moth Balls — Expello
Enoz — Larvex
Sprayers — Mothproof Bags
Mothproof Closets
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

GAS Is Vital War Material
Use It Wisely!
THE GREENWICH GAS CO.
253 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

The Greenwich Cab Co.
at the railroad station
Complete Car Servicing
Used Cars
SERVICE TEL. 4300 TAXI TEL. 2600

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave

**HARTFORD**

CLEAR WEAVE SALUTES HARTFORD
MEET Miss Henrietta Silver
Manager of Clear Weave's Hartford Store

Miss Henrietta Silver, manager of our Hartford store, has been associated with Clear Weave for the past ten years. She is a graduate of Hartford High School and attended New York University.
Miss Silver will be happy to meet you and to serve you. Come to Clear Weave where shopping is a pleasure.
CLEAR WEAVE
Stores in Principal New England Cities.
857 MAIN STREET
HARTFORD

"Buy More War Bonds— a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

schultz BEAUTY SALONS
Established 1908
Connecticut's COLD Permanent Waving Specialists
983 Main St., Hartford 5-3171
254 Farmington Ave., Hartford 7-2510
941 Farmington Ave., West Hartford 32-4471
3 Sedgwick Rd., West Hartford 3-6700
968-E Farmington Ave., W. Hartford 3-6228

HONISS Est. 1845
Quality Fish and Sea Foods
Visit Our Famous Restaurant
22 State St., Hartford, Conn.
Telephone 2-4177

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.


## CONNECTICUT

**HARTFORD**
(Continued)


For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IMPORTED VASES
for Delightful Flower Arrangements
Spear & McManus
Established 1869
231 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
Manager Joseph B. McManus and Louise McManus Ottenberg

OUTDOOR SPORT NEEDS
Sleeping Bags—Air Pillows—Mess Kits
Canteens—Duffle Bags
Baseball—Tennis—Archery
Swim Trunks
SPORT CENTRE, Inc.
Opposite Telephone Co.
Phone 2-8785 56 Trumbull Street

HARTFORD
West Hartford
Box Lunches Put Up
Large Variety of Cold Cuts
Hartley's Marmalade
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickled Walnuts
(Store Closed July 24th through 30th)
LARGE VARIETY OF JAMS AND JELLIES
BIRDS EYE PRODUCTS
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue

chez Hélène
Clearance of Entire Stock now in Progress
Substantial Reductions
8 NORTH MAIN STREET

**MERIDEN**

SUMMER FOOTWEAR
Now at Its Height
Emerson & Whitney
43 Colony Street

**MIDDLETOWN**

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
COAL COKE Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH ANTHRACITE
OIL WOOD Gilbarco Oil Burners
391 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 15-W

Get to Know
R. W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street

**NEW BRITAIN**

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St. New Britain, Conn.

**NEW HAVEN**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315, 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

The Shop on Wheels
CHARLES A. MENZIES
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living
"Flowers by Wire"
Coombs FLOWER SHOPS
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

FURNITURE
Repaired and Re-upholstered
Antiques Restored
Box Springs and Mattresses Made Over
Rush Seats and Chair Caning
ELM CITY UPHOLSTERING SHOP
234 WHALLEY AVE. Estab. 1918 8-3410

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

**NORWALK**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-1024. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.


SEE NEXT PAGE

## CONNECTICUT

### NORWALK
*(Continued)*

**Tristram & Fuller, Inc.**

Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.

104 WALL STREET NORWALK

### STAMFORD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE BOY'S SHOP (In Dad's Store)

**FRANK MARTIN & SONS**

259 MAIN ST.

**Staten Island**
CLEANING AND DYEING EST.
**THE MERNSTEIN SHOP**
Established 1898
Quality Work at Minimum Prices
Pressing - Tailoring - Fur Storage
TEL. 3-3275 242 BEDFORD ST.

SWIM SUITS
and
PLAY CLOTHES
THE MONET SHOP
75 Atlantic Street

**Bob's Sports** SPORTING GOODS
*Bathing Togs*
for Maine Woods or Main Street
78 W. Park Place Tel. 3-9036

**KARP'S HARDWARE**
Opposite Post Office
Tools, Paints, House Furnishings
Agent for Devoe Paints and Varnishes
Victory Garden Equipment and Supplies
384 Atlantic St. Phone 3-9676

*Diamonds*
No lovelier gift than a fine diamond. We have a choice selection.
**BROWN'S** *Jewelers*
395 MAIN STREET

**EILEEN'S ANTIQUE SHOP**
*Old and New Gifts*
28 ATLANTIC STREET

*Shop Here and Save*
**STAMFORD DEPT. STORE**
Atlantic and Bell Streets
WITH THE SAVINGS BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

**Buettner's**
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets
Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

### WATERBURY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 37712. Hours: 10 a. m. to noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.**
*"Waterbury's Dependable Store"*

**MIDSEASON BLACK SHEER DRESSES**
For immediate wear and thru the Fall.
**$16.98 to $22.98**

The Citizens & Manufacturers National Bank
of Waterbury, Conn.
"EVERY BANKING FACILITY"
*Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.*

**GOING TO CAMP?**
We have Army Blankets made of 70% Virgin Wool and 30% Cotton. Size 64x84. Each .. **$7.50**

**The Miller & Peck Co.**
WATERBURY CHESHIRE

*Sullivan's* for boys' and men's wear
WATERBURY and TORRINGTON

*Summer Apparel Now on Display*

**47TH BIRTHDAY EVENT**
Store-Wide Clearance of Ready-to-Wear and Accessories
MUSLER *Liebeskind*
33 EAST MAIN STREET

### WESTPORT

**HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SHOP**
*Complete Line of Beauty Culture*
58 E. State Street Phone
Dickson Bldg. 2-3759

## MARYLAND

### ANNAPOLIS

*Real Estate*
*Insurance*
**JOSEPH D. LAZENBY**
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

### BALTIMORE

**BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.**
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
*For decorative purposes—Consult us*

**Martindale Employment Service**
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
*Licensed Employment Agent*

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

**New York**

### ALBANY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers tel. 2-9171. Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Specialized Shops**
*for*
*Men, Women, Boys*
**STEEFEL BROS.**
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N Y.

A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gives you the use of our convenient *easy-to-use* CHARGA-PLATE
**Whitney's**
*Albany's Largest Store*

*Honigsbaum's*
Maiden Lane at James
JULY CLEARANCE SALE
AT
GREAT REDUCTIONS

**ORLANDO P. LISCOMB**
REPRESENTING
GEORGE R. COOLEY & CO. Inc.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
100 State Street

FLOWERS
for Birthdays
and Anniversaries
*Danker*
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

*Muhlfelder's*
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

**G. V. & F. W. CAMERON**
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

### AUBURN

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Harry F. Allen and Company*
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

### BALDWIN

FATHER'S DAY
*Give him a gift he can keep always.*
R. A. STAHL
*Jeweler*
So. Grand Avenue Baldwin, L. I.

**TOWNE'S STATIONERY**
*Father's Day*
*Greetings Cards and Candy*
Sherry's Ice Cream
SO. GRAND AVE. BALDWIN, L. I.

HEIM'S BAKERY
*offers*
Layer Cakes Danish Coffee Rings
Rolls
Muffins — Bread

### BINGHAMTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"*
**AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.**
Dial 2-8070 50 Walnut St.

## NEW YORK

### BINGHAMTON
*(Continued)*

**Quality Shoes for Women**
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
**PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.**
40 COURT STREET

FLOWERS
*Artistically Arranged*
**Wakeman's Flower Shop**
90 Chenango St. 2-7417
WIRE SERVICE

**LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.**
*Roofing and Siding Applied*
*Asphalt and Asbestos*
*Estimates Free*
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

**ONE MORE BOND**
—may mean one more boy home again—safe and sound. The greatest tribute we can pay to the boys is in deeds, not words . . . deeds such as buying bonds to help bring more boys home safely . . . sooner! Buy an EXTRA Bond — NOW — at —
**McLEAN'S**

WEAR
**Northrup's Quality Shoes**
*Expert Fittings*
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

### BRONXVILLE

**SPENCER'S**
DRESSES, SUITS, COATS, SPORTSWEAR
*The Quality You Expect from a Fine Shop in a Fine Community.*
69 Pondfield Road BR. 2-0937

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
*Cosmetics and Parfums*
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

**Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food**
**Pondfield Market, Inc.**
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

**JAMES C. NOBLE**
FIREPROOF STORAGE
39 MILBURN STREET
*Moving—Crating—Shipping*
Tel. BRonxville 2-4044 Tel. Scarsdale 711

Guernsey Milk
*Emmadine* FARMS INC.
*Direct from our farms at*
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

**Frances Van Sicklen**
*Sportswear*
*Dresses Blouses*
79 Pondfield Road BR 2-3101

### BUFFALO

**ANTHRACITE**
Egg, Stove and Nut, $14.29
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.

**J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.**
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

*Utica Flower Shop*
*Complete*
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

**L. HORA CLOCK CO.**
*Agency for*
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
*Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience*
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

GRANT 3365
**CENTRAL DRY CLEANING**
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

**AIRPORT PUBLISHERS**
New Address
210 Ellicott Street CL. 4893
Complete Printing and Advertising Service
H. R. Badger • J. F. Foster • H. C. Stewart

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

### BUFFALO
*(Continued)*

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every FLOWER Is a Forget-Me-Not
**COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP**
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310
BUFFALO'S BONDED TELEGRAPH FLORIST

**Expert Permanents**
Curls soft but firm—haircut easy to care for.
*Dubonnet*
BEAUTY SALON
University 3780
389 Parkside Avenue

### ELMHURST

General Insurance
**W. B. DICKINSON**
Specialized Service
*Best American Stock Companies*
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

### FAR ROCKAWAY

*Exclusive Agent for*
*"GOLD CROSS" Shoes*
*for Women*
**Foot Guard Shoes**
*for Children*
**Florsheim Shoes**
*for Men*
X-Ray Fitting
**ALBERT HYMAN**
1037 Central Avenue

### FLUSHING

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Flushing 9-5692. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Lovely Flowers*
**WE GROW ALL OUR OWN**
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
**BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.**
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. IN. 3-4444 and 4445

**SCHIMMEL'S BAKERY**
CHRISTIAN H. KOSSEN, Prop.
**41-11 150th Street**
At Murray Hill Station FL. 3-2103

### FOREST HILLS

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Greeting Cards
Children's Toys
Educational Games, Lending Library for Adults and Children
THE BOOK BAR
CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Opposite Forest Hills Theater

**SCHULTE'S**
LUNCHEON
SODA FOUNTAIN
Nuts and Candies
Home Made Ice Cream
72-11 AUSTIN STREET
BOulevard 8-9425 Open Sundays

### FREEPORT

**WOODCLEFT RESTAURANT**
*Specializing in Finest*
SEA FOOD DINNERS
"ON THE WATER," AT THE END OF WOODCLEFT AVE., FREEPORT, N. Y.

### FREEPORT—Bellmore

**VILLAGE PHARMACY**
AUGUST FREITAG, Ph.G., Prop.
Bedford and Wilson Aves., Bellmore, N. Y.
Phone: WANTAGH 1329
HALLMARK GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
Cardani French Ice Cream and Milk Sherbets

### GLOVERSVILLE

*Featuring*
**TWO-WAY STRETCH GARTER GIRDLES**
*in Tea Rose Only*
Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction—Moderately Priced at $3.50
SECOND FLOOR
**THE MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.**

BURTON
INSURANCE AGENCY
Gloversville, N. Y.
Phone 2212 7 S. Main Street

### GREAT NECK

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

**MURPHY'S Storage Warehouse**
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

Tasty
Luncheons and Dinners
*Open Every Day Except Sunday*
**MANION'S RESTAURANT**
Thirty-eight Middle Neck Road

**Fine Footwear**
For the Entire Family
**NASSAU BOOTERY**
Great Neck 2172 64 Middle Neck Road

### GREAT NECK
*(Continued)*

Personal Attention Is Given Your Hair and Its Proper Care
*Cadillac*
Hair Dressing Salon
40 Middle Neck Road G. N. 892

### HEMPSTEAD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.
**FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.**
*Greater Long Island's Dept. Store*
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
*No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls*

*Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory*

The Ideal Eating Place Air Conditioned
**HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT**
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
*Let's All Back the Attack*

*Coffaneheim Collins*
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

Headquarters for
**Canning Jars**
All Types
**H. BLUMBERG & SONS**
278 FRONT STREET
*Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!*

**Hesse**
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 Main Street Hempstead 5995
*Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!*

Phone HEmpstead 3846
**DOT-MARJ**
BEAUTY PARLOR
*Complete Beauty Service*
• New Remote Control Permanent Wave
260 FULTON AVENUE
*Let's All Back the Attack*

**LYONS & PETZINER**
*Fully Equipped Drug Store*
CANDIES STATIONERY
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
"LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK"
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
*Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!*

**HALLERON'S**
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

### HEMPSTEAD
**Franklin Square**

**WALTER'S DELICATESSEN**
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
*Buy Another Bond*
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

### HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

**MINEOLA SKATING RINK**
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
HAMMOND ORGAN AND NOVACHORD
HOME OF DANCE SKATERS
*Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!*

### HOLLIS

**BEST'S BAKERY**
FRED BEST, Prop.
*Orders Taken for All Occasions*
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

### ITHACA

**Rothschild's**
*announces their new*
SUMMER STORE HOURS
OPEN DAILY—
9:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
SATURDAYS—
9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**
The Dividend-Paying Company of America
Annuity, Life and Endowment Contracts
**I. E. DENNIS**
SENECA BUILDING

### ITHACA
*(Continued)*

*for Summer Salads*
**ATWATERS**
*"everything to eat"*
109 East State Street
Dial 2761

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Tel. HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**RUBIN'S**

Paints and Hardware
Garden Tools
Housefurnishings
8107 Northern Blvd.
HA. 9-0176

**FIELDS**
*for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear*
STORES AT
• JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
• ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
• ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
**RAY'S DELICATESSEN**
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

**CLARK'S**
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
*Perry's*
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

### JAMAICA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 6-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

**FRIES & BURMEISTER**
complete INSURANCE protection
Real Estate Management
171-08 Jamaica Avenue
Rep. 9-8070-8071
89-67 164 St. Rep. 9-0400

**John bros.**
CREATIVE FURRIERS
*Repairs Storage Remodeling*

### JAMESTOWN

**RHOE B. HENDERSON**
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
*Solicits Your Business*
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Enjoy Our Chautauqua Lake Vacation Land in Sport Togs from
**NELSON'S**
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
Jamestown, New York

SUMMER TOYS
*for Girls and Boys*
**Bigelow's**
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY

**NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.**
FLORISTS

Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Anderson Cleaning Works
*Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning*
405 No. Main Street Phone 6146

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W | H | I | T | M | A | N |
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| R | O | L | L | E | R | S |
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| E | ▨ | E | A | G | L | E |
| T | E | M | P | E | S | T |

### KENMORE

VIOLA STEVENS
*Hats and Accessories*

Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

**NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP**
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

**ALICE A. REIF**
Ladies' Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
Sweaters Skirts
3102 Delaware Ave. De 8159
*Buy War Bonds*

### LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
**Lottie C. Dillon**
1930 PALMER AVENUE

**CHELSEA**
FIREPROOF STORAGE
**WAREHOUSES, Inc.**
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

### LYNBROOK

*Rillin's* KOOLERWAVE PERMANENT
**MERRICK BEAUTY SHOP**
182 Merrick Road Lynbrook 8223

*For Better Cleaning Call Lynbrook 1414*
*20% discount for cash and carry*
**Merrick Rd. Cleaners & Dyers Co.**
547 Merrick Road, Lynbrook, N. Y.

### MOUNT VERNON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Milady Beauty Salon*
MR. HARRY
*Hair Stylist*

105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
*Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over 60 Years*

**YORK SHOE STORES**
GOLD CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
**$6.95**
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

### NEWBURGH

**VOGEL'S SHOE CO.**
Arch Preserver and Vitality *for Women*
Florsheim and Arch Preserver *for Men*

**Shop for Home and Family Summer Needs at**
*Schoonmaker's*
DEPARTMENT STORES
NEWBURGH • BEACON

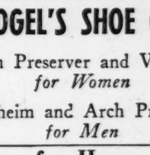
### NEW ROCHELLE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**TRADE-IN** *your old* **FURNITURE**
Generous allowances to help you buy fine new furniture. Find out how large an allowance you can receive. Stop in or phone.
**NEPTUNE STORAGE**
(New Rochelle 2-1300)

*Neilsen's*
ICE CREAM and FRESH FRUIT SHERBET
587 NORTH AVENUE

*Kathryn Hayes* INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE


Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
*Private Parties*
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

## NEW YORK

### NEW ROCHELLE
*(Continued)*

*Still Crashing Through!*

Patriotic Americans are going to put the FIFTH WAR LOAN DRIVE over, just as they have put the other Drives. For they know that more money is needed to back the attack, and they're going to supply it!

Buy EXTRA BONDS as your part in this Drive . . . and put them away for postwar use. That's not only patriotic . . . that's smart!

NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
**NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.**

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
**Kem-Tone** MIRACLE WALL FINISH
**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.**
490 MAIN STREET

For Your **VICTORY GARDEN** Seeds Plants

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tomatoes | Celery | Kale |
| Egg Plant | Cauliflower | Kohlrabi |
| Peppers | Broccoli | Lettuce |
| Cabbage | Brussels Sprouts | Parsley |

Grant's Greenhouses
86 Weaver Street Larchmont, N. Y.

CHARLES **LIBRETT** HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

LANGDON
*"The Man's Shop of Westchester"*
562 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.
*Featuring*
Worsted-tex Clothes Knox Hats
Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear

### NEW YORK CITY

*Borough of Brooklyn*

JUELL M.
**BIE**
*Certified Gemologist*

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

**Acme Employment Agency**
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
*Select Domestic and Commercial Help*
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.
Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268

*Freda Beauty Salon*
Complete Beauty Service
Specializing in Permanent Waving
274 75TH STREET SHore Road 5-9449
SHORE ROAD 8-5115 WE DELIVER

**Rosary Gift and Flower Shop**
FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
8506 FOURTH AVE., BROOKLYN 9, N. Y.

"AROUND THE CORNER"
**Card and Novelty Store**
JUST BELOW THIRD AVENUE
VALENTIN KLEIN, *Prop.*
273 71st Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Borough of Manhattan*

GEORGE SEAMON
*Prime Meats*
Philadelphia Poultry
*Jersey Pork and Sea Food in Season*
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th Sts. Ed. 4-8398

### NIAGARA FALLS

**MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.**
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Tel. 2-5885 126 Falls Street
*Parker* VACUMATIC

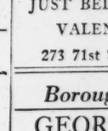
*Morré's*
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

**DIFFINES** *Quality* **DAIRY** INC.
*Finest in Dairy Products*
DIAL 2-1481—2-6495

### PELHAM

**Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.**
*Herman Glasser*
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

### PORT CHESTER


*For 55 Years*
*August Furniture Sale*
**Joseph Tunick & Sons, Inc.**
103-105 NO. MAIN STREET

*We Will Close Wednesdays* at 1 P. M., other days at 6 P. M. during July and August.
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's

July Clearances in Every Department

We have discontinued our Friday night "Open House until 9" for the summer months. This is in accordance with our policy of preceding years. We feel sure that our customers will be able to arrange their shopping time within our schedule of summer store hours: Monday thru Friday, 9:15 to 5:30.

SATURDAYS 9:15 UNTIL 6 O'CLOCK

LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Guernsey Milk

Commadine Farms Inc.

Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York

218 Main Street Phone 5399 BEACON No. Cedar St. Phone 197

at Wallace's

JULY CLEARANCE

WALLACE CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts

Tishman's

We Buy Old Gold

Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

Diamonds Reset While You Wait

217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.

Telephone Hollis 5-3235

RICHMOND HILL

★ LIPSCHUTZ ★

Stationers

Books

Typewriter Repairs and Rentals

Greeting Cards

114-10 Jamaica Ave., Cleve. 3-9067

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.

Fire and Automobile Insurance

Whatever your insurance needs:—

We can supply them or give counsel

LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JOHN LUCK Delicatessen

Home Cooked Food a Specialty

Virginia 9-2110

106-09 Jamaica Ave.

CLEARANCE SALE of SUMMER DRESSES at greatly reduced prices

E. P. THOET DRESS SHOP

112-07 Myrtle Ave. VI. 7-3787

RICHMOND HILL

Woodhaven

Virginia 7-1380

HARRY MALONE HABERDASHER

Manhattan Shirts

Reis and Munsing Underwear

Fownes Gloves

80-25 Jamaica Avenue (Opposite Leader Observer)

PARKWAY Specialty Shop

Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery

80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE

Tel. Virginia 7-1380

Heady and Tremmel

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

Telephone Stone 2863. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.

Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.

Insurance Counselors

212 Wilder Bldg. Main 83

Established 1867. Seventy-seven years of complete insurance protection and service to companies of proven financial integrity.

THE FLOWER BOX

"Flowers for Every Occasion"

622 East Main Street

We Deliver Main 4712

HOME AUTO

—RADIO—

REPAIRS

F. M. SERVICE COMPANY

"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"

Staff of factory trained technicians.

380 Winton Rd. No. Culver 6315

COAL

Famous Reading Anthracite

Laundered Coal

IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.

149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

J. E. Thompson Company

WOMEN'S WEAR

of Smart Individuality

78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING

East Side Auto Parts

New and used replacement parts

545 Broadway, Monroe 6930

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.

We Specialize in FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE

Non-Assessable — Dividends

Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87

We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

CHAS. DOERFLINGER

MARKET — GROCERY

Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE

We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY

433 Parsells Avenue

We deliver Culver 451-452

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

Telephone 3762. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.

We Specialize in Fire Insurance

102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE 3-8362

35 Oakdale Road Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Herman Brown

MEN'S WEAR

BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR

9 North Park Avenue Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Charles W. Grabau

SEEDS—FERTILIZER

SCOTT'S SEEDS

171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Telephone Rockville Centre 418

SCARSDALE

Scarsdale Agency

INCORPORATED

Scarsdale's Oldest Insurance Agency

KENNETH L. METZ, Manager

312-313 Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Telephone Scarsdale 2100

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.

W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.

MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726 Mamaroneck 2840

No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name.

PLUMBING • HEATING

General Electric Heating Equipment

General Boiler Repairs

Furnace Cleaning

JOHN R. PHILIP

FREIGHTWAY

SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS

GREETING CARDS

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The Union Book Co.

Incorporated

257 STATE STREET

COME TO OUR STORE FOR Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

128 JAY STREET

CHAS. HOLTZMANN & SON

INCORPORATED

Clothiers and Furnishers

259 STATE STREET

SUMMER CLOTHING, $19.50 to $35.00

Barneys for Children's Wear

Fashions — Sportswear

Home Things

Wallace's

Phone 4-7711

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

Telephone: 5-8884 daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come to Our Store for

Kem-Tone

Miracle Wall Finish

Sherwin-Williams Co.

STATE TOWER BUILDING

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.

INCORPORATED

Kodaks, Photo Supplies

Picture Framing

339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Summer Clothes at Reduced Prices

O'Malleys'

Hotel Syracuse

Downyflake Shops

Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper

Downyflake Doughnuts

Famous From Coast to Coast

403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

TROY

If you are in need of a good MAGNIFYING GLASS consult

LIMERICK'S

286 River Street

Troy, New York

ENAMELED TILE BOARD

For kitchen or bathroom. Sanitary—easy to keep clean. Bright, attractive colors. Standard and deluxe finishes.

GRIMM — Troy, N. Y.

Modern Building Materials

NEW YORK

UTICA

BAKER the Florist

Seasonable Flowers

Established 69 Years

409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery

Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas

Reid Sheldon & Co.

241 Genesee Street

INSURANCE

Fire & Auto and Other Forms

SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY

R. D. WORDEN

13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.

Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

Shop at the

SANITARY SUPER MARKET

"Where the Foods Are Better"

227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"

GRAFFENBURG DAIRY OWEN BROS.

TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

ACME FUELS INC.

Coal and Coke

266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

WATERTOWN

Furniture WITH A FUTURE

Recently received from Hallagan and Jamestown Royal . . . spring-filled living room suites of permanent postwar quality. This is furniture with a future—to be purchased NOW!

Empsall's

100% Equipped to Service Your Car —Any Make

GOODRICH MOTORS, Inc.

302 N. Massey Street Phone 877-878

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers

Telephone: Gladstone 1921, Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oppenheim Collins

Smart Woman's Specialty Shop

176 East Post Road

White Plains 8775

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures

✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums

✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

200 East Post Road, White Plains

Flowers for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.

White Plains {6330 {6331

Hollywood Flower Shoppe

69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

FLORSHEIM SHOES FOR MEN

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR WOMEN

GRO-TRED SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

D. J. Murphy

IN STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP

189 MAIN STREET W. P. 1259

Commadine Farms Inc.

Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York

20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

YONKERS

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK

"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"

For immediate service call Yonkers 5-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

THE EMPIRE MARKET

CHAS. PROBST, Prop.

Meats of Quality

PHILADELPHIA POULTRY

Tel. YON. 3-6540

52 Lawrence Street

De Roberts

(Air Conditioned)

Experts in Permanent Waving

47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6435

Open Until 7 P. M.

Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.

FREE PARKING SPACE

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.


# Daily Features Page

*Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics* — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

## Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

Egypt has marked the eighth anniversary of the death of King Fuad I with a 10-milliemes dull purple stamp picturing the monarch. The portrait used for the stamp was painted by Philip A. de Laszio, Polish artist. Fuad, the son of Khedive Ismail Pasha, became Sultan of Egypt in 1917 and was proclaimed King of Egypt in

**A few of the stamps recently issued by the Royal Netherlands Government in London for use aboard Netherlands warships and in the Netherlands following the liberation.**

1922 on the termination of the British Protectorate. He is pictured on several Egyptian stamp issues between 1922 and 1936.

* * *

Sales of United States postage stamps at the Philatelic Agency during the fiscal year of 1944 zoomed to $2,028,467.13, second highest total in the history of the agency, the Post Office Department has announced. Only 1935, when total sales were $312,017.08 higher, topped the 1944 total.

The increase of $1,433,867.35 over 1943 figures likely is due to two factors—increased purchasing power of collectors and the issuance of the 12 "occupied nations" stamps late last year. Only four new postage stamps were issued in the 1943 fiscal year as compared with the "occupied nations" and the railroad, telegraph and steamship commemoratives during the 1944 fiscal period. In this connection, it is also noteworthy that the record 1935 figure was compiled during one of the heaviest stamp-issuing periods in the Post Office Department's history.

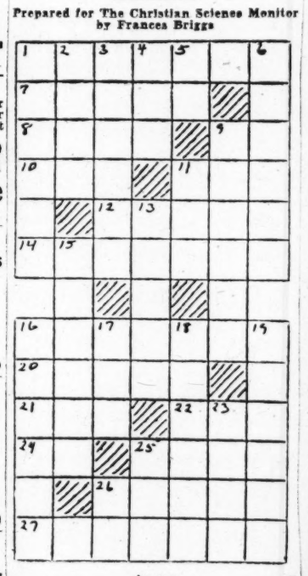
And emphasizing the popularity of the "occupied nations" stamps, two more designs in the set of 12 — Greece and Denmark — have been removed from sale at the agency. Previously the Poland and Czechoslovakia stamps were removed from sale which means that copies of these stamps hereafter will be obtainable only through dealers except where post offices have unsold stocks on hand.

### Fuel Tablets

A new fuel tablet for soldiers to heat their food is a synthetic compound known as trioxane, with a binder to hold it in solid form; one flat one-ounce tablet will heat a meal in about seven minutes.

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd"?
7—Who is subject of a painting by Velasquez?
8—What is a unit of mass and weight in metric system?
9—Sub voce (abbr.).
10—What is the beak of a bird or tortoise?
11—Devoured.
12—A tripod or frame for holding a picture is what?
14—What birds are so called on account of their turning over in flight like tumbler pigeons?
16—Whose ride is subject of a Longfellow poem?
20—Isolated.
21—What animal figured in a trade of beans?
22—According to certain fable, what creature considered himself more beautiful than Leopard?
24—Carat (abbr.).
25—What is one of the four sets of cards which constitute a pack?
26—What is largest bird trained for falconry?
27—What is subject of a play by Shakespeare?

Down

1—Who composed opera "The Flying Dutchman"?
2—In this place.
3—What is heroine's given name in "East Lynne"?
4—Who is hero of Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy"?
5—Member of Parliament (abbr.).
6—Was F. Marion Crawford best known for novels, lyrics, or comics?
9—Widow Wadman is a character in novel by whom?
11—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
13—Who is hero of a Longfellow poem?
15—What is a wild cat of tropical America?
16—What implement is used in game of badminton?
17—Solemn promise.
18—What is a shelter or sure retreat?
19—If a basketball team is a quintet, what is a hockey team?
23—Lubricates.
25—Maple sugar is made from what?
26—Printer's measure.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

## In Lighter Vein

**Power of Advertising!**

Once there was a Scotch giant who journeyed to Ireland, to wage war with a certain Irish giant of loud-talk fame.

The Irish giant looked out of his window, saw the Scotch mountain moving in his direction and observed that the comer was about twice his size.

With rare presence of mind, the Irishman climbed into his baby's carriage with feet hanging out.

The Scotch giant approached the house, saw the big pair of feet hanging out of the baby carriage, and said to himself, "If the Irish giant has a baby that size, the old man must be a whale. Maybe there is something to those stories I've been hearing." With that he turned away and went back to Scotland.

**What Happened?**

These classified ads in the Cornell Bulletin (college paper at Ithaca, N. Y.) reveal a frustrated young man:

"Wanted—Co-ed for Seaman Compiglione. He is a man of character and disposition. Call Ext. 2865 week days between 8 and 11."

A follow-up ad read:

"NOTICE — I, Victor Compiglione, have been deeply insulted. It is obvious that the Cornell co-ed does not appreciate a handsome young sailor. I will give them one more chance. Call 2865, evenings."

—Editor & Publisher.

Wide World from United States Coast Guard

### Rest for Weary Seadogs

**Two Coast Guard buddies—Clyde Rosenberg, seaman first class, of Rock Island, Ill., and "Guns," mascot of a combat cutter, hit the sack after a strenuous watch. "Guns," as you can see, believes in making himself comfortable.**

### Looking Ahead

Beverly, Hills, Calif.

The War Activities Committee of the Independent Bankers Association for Southern California is taking the responsibility of finding suitable jobs for veterans of World War II, who are for one reason or another unfit for future military service.

They believe many of these returning home would fit into banking activities, and a canvass of members is being taken with a view to cataloging employment opportunities. These will be referred to Army and Navy Hospitals, and the Federal Bureau for Veteran placement, which will acquaint those with banking experience with the available openings. This is one of the first industry-wide programs of its kind to be taken in this area, to assist discharged servicemen to re-establish themselves.

## It's an OPA Puzzle!

All of the words corresponding to the following definitions contain the familiar letters "O" "P" and "A" as indicated. The idea is for you to fill in the missing letters of each word.

1. Total number of inhabitants ..... —O P— —A— — —
2. Liken ..... —O—P A— —
3. Parentless child ..... O—P—A—
4. Musical dramas ..... O P— —A—
5. Spread ..... — —O P A— — —
6. An offer of marriage ..... — —O P— —A—
7. Recompensed in excess ..... O— — —P A— —
8. An institution of medical care ..... —O—P— —A—
9. Hot ..... — —O P— —A—
10. Exhibiting a play of colors ..... O P A— — — — — —

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on Page)

## Brevities

**It is recalled** that Von Hammer, the Nazi military commentator, predicted that the Atlantic Wall would never be breached. He hit his thumb that time.—Punch.

**The news that** President Roosevelt had agreed to accept the nomination was as startling to the nation as the daily headline: "Russians Continue to Advance."

### OPA Puzzle Answers

1. Population
2. Compare
3. Orphan
4. Operas
5. Propagate
6. Proposal
7. Overpaid
8. Hospital
9. Tropical
10. Opalescent

## Facts and Figures

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION SET OFF ON THE ARCTIC ISLAND OF NOVA ZEMBLA IN 1933 WAS HEARD 2,000 MILES AWAY IN BERLIN, GERMANY
IT'S A FACT THE OLDEST EXAMPLES OF GLASS WORK WERE FOUND IN THE EGYPTIAN TOMBS 4,000 YEARS OLD
K. PARRIS
SEVENTY PER CENT OF JAPAN IS MOUNTAINOUS

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Let your hands be strong. . . . For the seed shall be prosperous; the vine shall give her fruit, and the ground shall give her increase, and the heavens shall give their dew.*—ZECH. 8:9, 12

## NEWS ITEM— LADIES' HANDBAGS GET STILL LARGER AND HEAVIER

CARRY YOUR SUIT CASE, MADAME?
SIR! THIS IS MY PURSE!
S'IS LEAVES AT 6.10 TRACK NO
MRS KORNFIDDLE LISTS A LITTLE TO STARBOARD THIS MORNING
USE YOUR ZONE NUMBERS
I'M SURE I HAVE THOSE TOKENS RIGHT HERE
TISSUES
DON'T LAY YOUR PURSE THERE MABEL THAT TABLE'S AN ANTIQUE
L. F. VAN ZELM

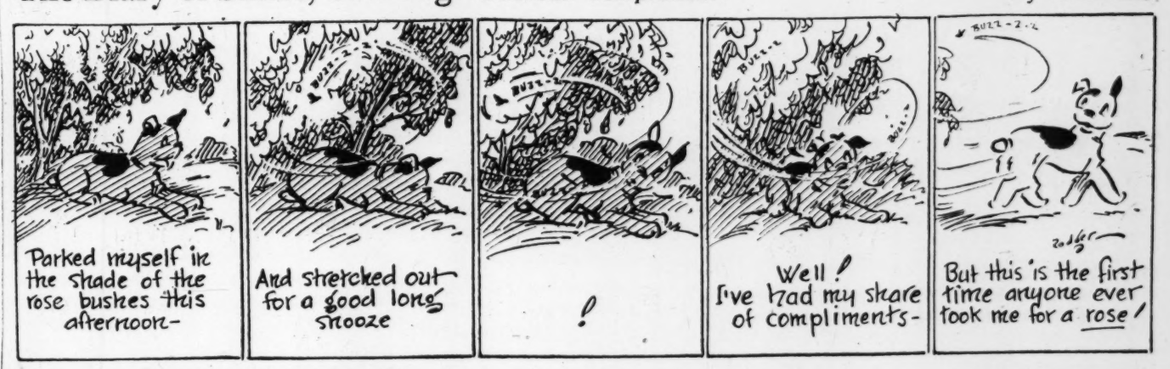
## The Taffles—*Philosophical Canine*

By PALMER

WHEN SUDS IS ALONE HE OFTEN TALKS THINGS OVER WITH HIMSELF.
I DON'T KNOW WHAT I HOPE TO ACHIEVE BY THIS SILLY PASTIME—
I DON'T THINK I'D BE ANY HAPPIER IF I CAUGHT IT AND I MIGHT EVEN HAVE CAUSE FOR REGRET—
BUT WHO AM I TO BREAK A CANINE TRADITION?
Tom Palmer

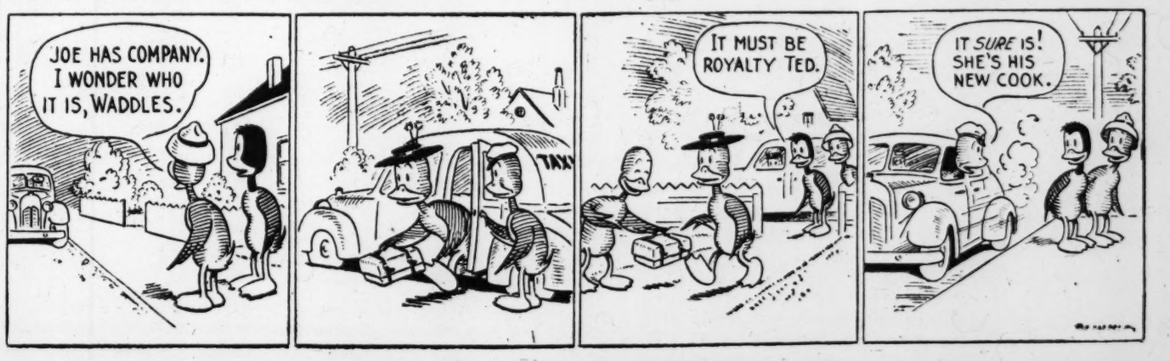
## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Dubious Compliment*

By RODGERS


Parked myself in the shade of the rose bushes this afternoon—
And stretched out for a good long snooze
!
Well! I've had my share of compliments—
But this is the first time anyone ever took me for a rose!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*News on the Domestic Front*

By THE HAGERS



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## Democratic Divisions

Apparently President Roosevelt has taken note of the resentments raised not only in his party but among the public by his dictation of the Vice-Presidential nomination four years ago. Washington reports indicate that he will not insist on the renomination of Henry Wallace. He has been advised by party managers that such an insistence would precipitate open war in the Chicago convention and risk the loss of much Southern support.

Political observers are expecting something of a shindig at Chicago in any case. Democratic conventions are normally less disciplined than Republican meetings. And this year a lot of steam has been accumulating beneath the lid the President has tried to keep on party strife. The Texas State convention formally threatened to bolt the national ticket unless the Chicago convention returns to the two-thirds rule for nominations and endorses "white supremacy." Several other Southern State organizations are making threats only slightly less specific.

The chasm between the Southern, conservative, rural wing of the Democratic Party, and the Northern, laborite, city-ring wing, is more sharply defined than any major division in the Republican Party such as that over foreign policy, and is bound to harass the platform framers and to show in their product. Even in 1938 this was so great that President Roosevelt attempted the "purge" by intervening against several of the conservative group in State primaries. And in recent months conservative Democrats in Congress have so often joined with Republicans to oppose Administration policies on such matters as taxes, soldiers' vote, anti-poll tax bills, price controls and labor laws as to dominate legislation on domestic affairs.

Only in foreign policy have the conservative Democrats and particularly the majority of Southern leaders, followed the President. Only by major concessions and adroit leadership has he maintained a semblance of party unity. His problem has been compared with that of a man trying to ride two horses headed in different directions.

Mr. Roosevelt is an extraordinarily accomplished political equestrian. But at Chicago his skill will be sharply tested. The behind-the-scenes, pre-convention pulling and hauling over the Vice-Presidency is almost certain to break into the open. It is only one example of deep divisions among the Democrats. These are more than a party concern. They greatly complicate the related problems of obtaining national unity on domestic policy and effective action in winning the peace.

## Farm Advice

The Ohio Farm Bureau has been studying results of a poll taken by several big life insurance companies that quizzed 20 leading farm economists in 13 States. The questions have to do mostly with agricultural inflation in the present and general farm prospects in the future.

The conclusion is that price controls have been on the whole effective to date. That is something that the farmers who fought so bitterly against ceilings, and who so lately clamored for higher prices instead of subsidies, might ponder.

For the farmer should look at the price he *gets* for his products as only part of the picture. There is also the aspect of what he *pays* for the long list of things he must buy. While it is true higher food prices might have brought him greater income, a consequent and inevitable rise in general commodity prices might easily have left him in a worse net position.

The economists expressed the opinion that price controls will continue to be effective, but will require greater enforcement efforts. That is an interesting observation on the heels of Congressional action weakening OPA enforcement.

The trend of farm prices for the rest of the war will be up, the economists believe, but is likely to decline after the war. They feel there is great danger of a postwar farm depression.

They believe this depression can only be averted by (a) continuing price control machinery for a while after the war, (b) maintaining a high level of consumer income and, (c) preventing an inflationary land boom.

This is sound logic. Another word of advice might be for farmers, as well as war workers: to put aside just as much cash in War Bonds as they can now, both to combat inflation and to be set for the transitional days ahead.

## The Man in Blue Serge

This being what we in the trade sometimes dub the "Birds and Bees Season," meaning that the weather, vacations, and Mother Nature tend to divert our thoughts from the Caen front, politics, General de Gaulle, and such, it was only natural that editorial writers across the land should leap at that announcement about a new chemical preventing the shine on blue serge.

Our friends on the New York Herald Tribune, for example, protest the very thought of removing that "agreeable quality which a faithful blue-serge suit can acquire over a term of years and chair seats—a glaze like that of some cerulean pottery of the Ming dynasty. . . ."

Then our good neighbors at the Boston Globe suggest that when the man of the house bends over to weed the garden his wife is reminded that "after all there is a limit and why should she spend $37.50 for a half-hat when he so obviously needs new tweeds."

There is not a great deal we can contribute to the "brilliance" of this shining subject. We do not consider the new chemical as much of an advance. We feel the chemists might find better ways to expend their time, because the shine has been at least a mild deterrent in selling blue-serge suits, and, frankly, blue-serge suits are one of the things the matter with this country today.

Politicians don them as a sort of campaign uniform to indicate their one-ness with the multitude of those who parade the shine as a hint to the boss they need a raise. The blue-serge suit is the badge of the worm who never turns—who scarcely, indeed, wriggles. It is the mark of the man who gets lost easily in a crowd.

What this country needs is not less shine, but more color. A nation of pallid little conformists in blue-serge (even though shineless) suits . . . we repress a shudder.

## Co-operative Fire Fighting

New England's recent drought, bringing with it the worst forest fire outbreaks in many years, should help to convince not only New England but other forest-clad regions of the United States as well, that protection against potential conflagrations is still far from adequate. Even with normal weather Massachusetts has some 2,000 forest fires every year. Drought, rather than causing forest fires, merely makes them more unmanageable once they have started. That is why 10 fires in the Bay State alone this year swept over considerable acreage, throwing new emphasis upon the inability of the State and local communities to co-operate thoroughly on a plan of fire fighting.

Generally speaking, it seems to be State policy to place the responsibility for forest-fire protection largely upon the small communities. These small communities, in turn, are not easily induced to lay out funds to meet a hazard that lasts for only three months each year. At the same time, many resent direct or even partial State control of local fire departments.

Unable to obtain legislation in 1943 in Rhode Island to enable the State to pay half the costs of using town equipment for fighting forest fires, or paying all costs if the equipment goes to the aid of neighboring towns, Gov. J. Howard McGrath has exercised his wartime powers to centralize control of fires. Special State-organized crews are trained to combat forest fires. Guided by radio and airplane, they have functioned efficiently. Yet even the Rhode Island Governor has not been able to compel railroads to attach devices to locomotives that would prevent sparks or embers from blowing into the woodlands, a flagrant cause of forest fires this year, officials say.

That 1,490 forest fires have been extinguished quickly in Massachusetts this year with little damage to woodlands or homes is a credit to the fire protection system and the fighting spirit of its workers. But the 10 fires that swept out of control to devastate some 15,000 acres still serve as a grim challenge to engineering ingenuity, community intelligence, and co-operative enterprise.

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In a world full of casualty lists, let us inject one small but helpful note: There were no Fourth-of-July fireworks fatalities in the United States this year.

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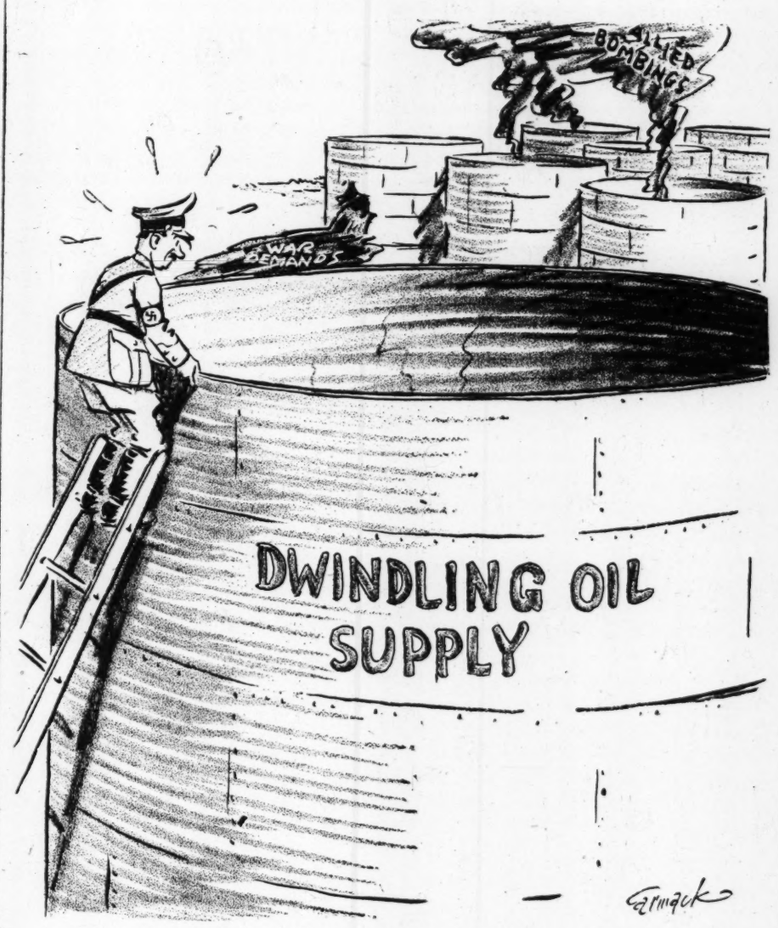
The presence of giant clams on Saipan may revive the old controversy about whether chowder should or should not contain tomatoes.

**Problem 6784**




## "Sixty Turns a Minute"

*A Dispatch From the Farm*

By John Gould

If I had any possible use for an encyclopedia, I'd send a question to "Information, Please," asking them to identify the following quotation: "Sixty turns a minute." I have an idea I'd get the set of books, too, because it's quite a cry from the milk room to the National Broadcasting Company, and I doubt if the sound of a separator has touched Manhattan ears this season.

The handle of the separator curves after some whim of the manufacturer, and cast indelibly in the metal is the instruction for speed—sixty turns a minute. When you get her rolling just right you can turn on the milk, and from the two spouts shortly will come the rich yellow stream of stuff you

keep, and the pale chalk-white stream of stuff to take back to the barn and dump in the pigs' barrel. Milk on the farm and milk in the city are two breeds of cats. If we had a lot of milk, we'd ship some away, but we have only our two "family" cows and 30 quarts is our limit—not enough to bother with.

The droning of a separator appears to be a noise of happy memory for those who grew up or passed some time on a farm, but no longer do. The first separator I ever heard was my alarm clock. Being a child, I was allowed to sleep late in the morning, and at 6:30 (it was precisely 6:30, too) I'd be awakened by the preliminary cranking of Uncle Sam as he warmed up the separator in the back kitchen. This was before motors, but Uncle Sam was a good power plant. He had to lean hard on the crank to start it, we children couldn't budge it. By the time he'd made a dozen turns I was out of bed, dressed, and at his side to see the cream come.

By that time he was getting up to speed. He could tell by the noise when to turn the spigot and let the milk flow into the rotator. Then the plain clicking and whirring of metal would be muted as the whole milk flowed among the devices and was divided. First would come the skim milk, bursting from the lower spout and filling the pail quarter-full before the cream even started.

The cream would come, though, because they had good cows and it was summertime, and green grass has the gold right in it. I guess Grandmother could tell, from the pantry where she was making breakfast, just how the job progressed from the sound of the machine. Uncle Sam was now bug-eyed and sway-backed, and anyone who has ever cranked a separator for five cows will know why. Now Grandmother would come with a dish of water, and just as the last of the milk ran down out of sight she would slosh it in the big bowl on top. Then, with the split-second timing of long practice, she would suddenly shift the cream spout over into the skim-milk pail. She always got every last drop of cream in her bowl and not one particle of water.

Uncle Sam, with a masterful display of muscular co-ordination, would disengage himself from the crank just as she shifted the spout, and just as his inner senses must have suspected he was going to crank on and on forever and ever. He probably had, for another moment or two, a sensation of going around and around sixty times a minute, because I always do. The separator then swung onto momentum, the crank ran free on the ratchet, and the innards gradually tapered off and came to a stop.

Milk for the table, whole milk, had been saved out before separating began. The cream was used generously in many ways, and the daily surplus went into a stone crock for butter day. The skim milk was divided among the animals and hens. Grandmother would start washing the separator, a job she always detested, and the milk pails and last of all she scalded the pail the calves drank from. She didn't always finish before breakfast, for breakfast then was precisely at seven, and before she could finish, Grandfather and Uncle Sam would be in from the barn and washed, and there they would be at the table turning up their moustache cups and expecting their porridge.

So I suppose one of the prime memories of the good old days is a recollection of cream coming out into the big yellow bowl with brown stripes. Somehow, as I separate the milk every morning, I drop back in my mind's eye to the time I was eight or nine, and I remember how fine Uncle Sam seemed to be. Because I couldn't budge it, but he could make it go sixty turns a minute, and the noise was wonderful.

## A Boston Sailor on the Racial Clashes

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just before retiring for the evening I happened to read Time magazine for June 12, and I'm enclosing an article [concerning race fights in Greater Boston] that boiled me up. I honestly believe that your paper is the only paper in Boston doing anything about this racial trouble.

I'm from Dorchester myself. Been serving in our Navy close to four years and from that so-called Hell's Kitchen of Codman Square. For years as long as I've been in Dorchester there have been race fights and what not. Our city politicians haven't done a thing to curb it. So how about getting the people on the ball?

I'm bad at writing letters, but after being out this way close to 20 months, I sure get boiled up when I read about all this fighting at home. I've got friends from Dorchester fighting on Anzio and fronts in the South Pacific and when they read about this, they get all stirred up. My two brothers are in England and the youngest one when going to Dorchester High School years ago was beaten up. I won't mention the class of people either. . . .

I can honestly say that when this is over I'll not settle in the City of Boston or its surrounding neighborhood. . . . Words cannot tell you how much I hate Boston when I read about what is going on. This isn't blowing any smoke at anyone. Just do hope this letter gets a fair shake. I'm rather doubtful, but I do know that I'll be able to sleep better. GEORGE HILL, MOMM1/c

Somewhere in the South Pacific

### Some Friends Yellow, Too

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Racial antagonisms are not mitigated by calling unfair names. In this connection, we would like to suggest that the word "yellow" be dropped from our remarks about the Japs. It is a temptation, of course, to employ all the picturesque and denunciatory words we can in describing our enemies, but words stressing the pigmentation of an enemy as a *fault* are quite unjust. The "yellow" Chinese are our friends, and does it help our relations with the Chinese to point out their own pigmentation as something to be hooted at?

If we offend in character and actions, then there are plenty of unpleasant adjectives in the English or any other language to describe us without referring to the color of our skin. (Mrs.) CECIL SELIG

Belmont, Mass.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Why Mr. Wallace Went to China

*An Intimate Message From Washington*

By Joseph C. Harsch

Just before Vice-President Henry Wallace took off on his trip to China he asserted the doctrine that Free China must be friendly with the United States and with the Soviet Union, and that the United States must be friendly with the Soviet Union and with China.

This doctrine is, of course, the key to the conversations Mr. Wallace had in Chungking with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. What success he may have had in persuading the Generalissimo to accept it remains to be seen. That it is a fundamental American policy doctrine goes without saying and that the achievement of it is regarded as an urgent task in Washington is equally apparent.

The stumbling block is the attitude of the Chungking Government to the so-called "Communist" section of China which has for years been quarantined by Chungking and treated as an enemy second only in importance to Japan itself.

The resultant schism in China has been a drain on the effectiveness of China's war effort in the past. Now that the war in Europe is rapidly drawing to a close, it is more than a drain, it is the one great obstacle to the consolidation of a substantial peace in the Far East.

The irreconcilable attitude of Chungking towards Communist China was of no great political moment while Russia's face was turned primarily against Germany. But Russia's attention is beginning to shift now. The primary importance of Russian-American collaboration in the Far East, as well as in Europe, is taken as axiomatic in both Washington and Moscow. Will Chungking fit itself into a three-cornered war-and-peace structure? The only way it can is to compose its internal differences and come to a solid understanding with Russia. An intransigent attitude towards its Communists must almost of necessity bring Chungking into conflict with Russia. Into such a conflict the United States cannot and will not follow China. To state that is merely to state the elementary factors in the problem.

Chungking has not of recent days shown a notable appreciation of the importance either of composing its inner conflict, or of seeking better relations with Russia. The fact that the Generalissimo has consistently kept some 400,000 of his best troops facing the Communists is an ancient and well-known fact.

Less widely noticed was the Chungking propaganda about the Russo-Japanese agreement over Sakhalin Island under which the Russians cancelled long-standing concessions to the Japs. Chungking allowed its publicists to represent this as a rather sinister secret arrangement between the two rather than as its being, what it undoubtedly was, an expression of rising Russian strength in the Far East, coupled with a sturdy readiness to use that strength at Japan's expense.

More recently, the fact that 14 of the Japanese divisions which participated in the current offensive southwards from the Middle Yangtze River towards Canton came from the North was presented from Chungking as an indication that Japan feels free to weaken its garrison on the Siberian front. The 14 divisions undoubtedly did come down from the North, but that they were subtracted from the Japanese forces in Siberia is not only implausible, but contrary to every authoritative indication of Japan's northern order of battle which suggests a strengthening, not a weakening, of that front. If the 14 divisions actually came from Manchuria, as is possible, they were certainly replaced by another 14 or more of equal quality.

These propaganda jabs from Chungking have been noted in Moscow and in Washington. They were noted before Mr. Wallace left on his trip. It can be taken as axiomatic that the attitude they represented was Mr. Wallace's major concern in Chungking. The task imposed on him by the very situation itself was the task of persuading the Generalissimo that a reconciliation on his part with Russia is an essential preparation for the next stage of war in the Far East in which Russia is bound to play a major and in all reasonable probability an active role.

There is some hope of the inner Chinese reconciliation. Negotiations to that end are now in progress in Chungking. It remains to be seen whether Chungking will allow them to succeed, and also whether it will then take a friendlier attitude towards Russia.

## In Wartime Tokyo

*The Bookshelf*

One Briton in all Japan continued to walk Tokyo's streets freely after Pearl Harbor. He was John Morris, a teacher who by the near-accident of a nominal "advisorship" to the Foreign Office was granted what proved to be actually better than diplomatic status. This brought him some uncomfortable hours, due partly to perpetual anxiety lest the police finally turn their attention to him and specifically to such things as an invitation that he go on the air as a "Lord Haw-Haw" from Japan.

Mr. Morris was firm in his refusal and, somewhat to his surprise, he came to no harm thereby. His own reasonable theory is that the Japanese recognized and respected an attitude of devotion to his own nation—although a solicitor for funds to build Japanese bombing planes failed to grasp this point and made a nuisance of himself until Mr. Morris reached a compromise by contributing to the Japanese Red Cross!

Simply but lucidly, Mr. Morris has put down the account of his experiences in TRAVELER FROM TOKYO (New York: Sheridan House, $2.75). More, he has made of his book a sort of handy pocket encyclopedia of Japan, covering a multitude of general topics all the way from the servant problem to sports. On these points he is adequate and informative beyond the average. But he is at his best in the sections of the book which deal especially with the war, and matters bearing on the war such as the Japanese judicial system, under which many Americans and Britons suffered after Pearl Harbor.

It is of interest that Mr. Morris thinks that the Government of Japan in its Washington negotiations acted in good faith and that Pearl Harbor was a result of unauthorized action by the armed forces. This opinion, the reviewer knows, is shared by one or two others who had comparable positions and no reason to give Tokyo a "break." Mr. Morris cites the army seizure of Manchuria in 1931 as a precedent.

Toward the army, and the military police, Mr. Morris has no cordial sentiments but he gives a dispassionate and revealing description of the military set-up and does not omit to mention a little-realized trick the Japanese army and navy shared, of putting their calculatedly worst foot forward when being inspected by foreign experts. Mr. Morris disarmingly admits that he was as much fooled as anybody else.

As to the country as a whole Mr. Morris gives detailed account of how wartime rigors have closed down—increased discipline, rationing to almost sub-sustenance level, and various extortions pressing the average man ever deeper into debt. "The most dangerous changes," he finds, "have taken place in what could be roughly described as moral training. The growing child is now taught, almost from infancy, that its primary duty is not to its parents but to the State, to which it belongs, to be done with as the State desires. It is taught to worship the armed forces. . . . The real change in mentality will not be fully apparent until the children at present under sixteen complete their education. When that happens there will be in Japan an adult population that believes solidly in its country's divine mission. At present it is not so. . . ."

A unique description of Japanese criminal procedure is among the more depressing but enlightening parts of the book; Mr. Morris feels that "the dice are so heavily loaded" that if the Japanese police want a conviction the question of innocence does not even arise. On the still grim but in a sense lighter side is his story of how restaurant rationing, and the early exhaustion of food each day, has pushed meal-times forward to where 11 a. m. is the lunch hour and dinner should be sought not later than 5:30 p. m. Mr. Morris was kindly dealt with by his Japanese friends, who never deserted him and even gave him food and heartening words.

Like Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, who contributes a foreword, the author is firmly convinced that Japanese surrender will never come easily. On the contrary, he says, "it is only by complete physical destruction of their men and their resources that they can be defeated." R. G.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